BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $3 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 9.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1853.....NO. 41.

Do. do. 1 square.....
Do. do. 2 do.....
Do. do. 3 do.....
Do. do. 4 do.....
Do. do. 5 do.....
Do. do. 12 do.....
Do. do. 1 do. monthly.....
Do. do. 2 do. do.....
Do. do. 12 do. do.....

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the yearly charge 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements occupying one square, when purchased 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

H. L. HOLMES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C. Office on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office. 8v9-tf

MURRAY & GRANT,

WHOLESALE GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Wilmington, N. C.
April 20th, 1853. 33-3m

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853. 38-tf
C. DuPRE. D. DuPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,

AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant, 219-tf Wilmington, N C.

D. C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C., D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

D. L. BURBANK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff, (under Mozart Hall, next door to Foller & Hart's.) Front-street, Wilmington, N. C. [43]

MILES COSTIN,

COMMISSION Merchant, Wilmington, N C.

REFERS TO
E. P. Hall, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; Thos. H. Wright, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. Parsley, Esq., President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

WM. C. HOWARD,

GROCER Ship Chandler, and Commission Merchant, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

WILKINSON & ESLER,

CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

VARIETY STOVE WAREHOUSE.

BARTLETT BENT, Jr.,

Manufacturer and Dealer in the most Approved
STOVES, RANGES,
Farmers' Boilers, Ship Caboses, Gas Ovens,
Charcoal and Hard Coal Furnaces, Oven Fronts, &c.
Iron Castings generally.
238 Water Street, New-York.
April 29, 1853 34-3m

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.

N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to set up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

THE LARGEST SILK, RIBBON, AND TRIMMING HOUSE IN NEW YORK.

THOMAS G. STEARNS, importer and jobber of SILKS, MILLINERY, and FANCY GOODS, 162 Broadway, N.Y., has now in store and is daily receiving and offering at the Lowest Prices, a complete assortment of Goods in his line, comprising all the various styles and designs, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, Marcellines, Florences, Shawls, Trimmings, Bonnet Ribbons, Taffeta and Satin Ribbons, Dress Trimmings of all kinds, Embroideries, French and English Crapes, Crape Lisses, Silk Cravats, Gloves of all Kinds, Silk Lace Veils, Barèges, Laces, White Goods, Hosiery, L. C. Handkfs.

The undersigned would invite the attention of his friends and the trade generally. He will offer great inducements to Cash and Short Time Buyers.

THOMAS G. STEARNS, 162 Broadway, Between Liberty street and Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Dec. 30, 1852. 17-1y

PIANOS—MUSIC.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity that he has opened a MUSIC STORE on Market street, above the Carolina Hotel, where he intends to keep a complete assortment of PIANOS of the most celebrated manufacture. No. 6, 6½, and 7 octave Pianos, in Rosewood Cases, and with the latest improvements. These instruments have been selected by himself, and he therefore feels confident to guarantee them to be superior in tone, finish and workmanship to any which ever came to this market before. He will sell them at New York prices.

He also keeps, and is constantly receiving, the latest and most fashionable Music for Piano and *all* other instruments. All arrangements with Northern Publishers are such, that he is enabled to receive any ordered piece, either published in Europe or in this country, in *three days*. He will attend to any orders from String or Brass Bands, either for instruments or arranged Music, with despatch, having arranged for the Music of the Wilmington Amateur Brass Band during the last 6 months.

Old Pianos taken in exchange.

All orders for Music or Instruments from the country, will be promptly attended to. HERMANN L. SCHREINER, Professor of Music.
Nov. 12th.—[6-tf]

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof store, with his wharves, and now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower stories have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.

He begs to refer to the following gentlemen:—R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley, and Thos. H. Wright, Esqrs.

MILES COSTIN,
Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.
September 12; 1852 1-12m

UNION AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE.

RALPH & CO., 23 FULTON ST., N. Y.,
OFFER FOR SALE a large assortment of AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, consisting of Plows, and Castings, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Horse Powers, Thrashers and Seperators, Fanning Mills, Grain Cradles, Scythes and Snaths, Grain Mills, Sugar Mills, Root Cutters, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Ox Yokes and Bows, Rakes, Hoes, Hay and Manure Forks, Spades, Shovels, Carts, Wagons, Wheelbarrows, &c.

FIELD, GARDEN AND FLOWER SEED—a large variety. FERTILISERS—Peruvian Guano, Sup. Phosphate Lime, Bone Dust, Poudrettes, Charcoal Dust, Plaster, &c.

MANUFACTURERS of SCHNEBLY'S Reaping and Mowing Machine; DANIELS' Hay, Straw and Stalk Cutters. Agents for the sale of WM. HOVEY'S Patent Straw Cutters. A descriptive catalogue will be sent on application by mail. [March 25, 1853.—29-3m

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his town and country friends for the liberal patronage he has received from them for the past year, and would respectfully inform them that he has just returned from the North with a FALL AND WINTER STOCK, which he is now receiving, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. He has on hand the following and many other articles.

20 bbls. Whiskey; 20 bags Coffee;
10 " Rum; 10 bbls. Pork;
5 firkins Butter; 20 boxes Cheese;
20 bbls. Sugar, different grades;
5 " Flour, fine and super;
20 bags extra family Flour;
Wines, Brandy, Gin, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Indigo, Vinegar, Mess Beef, Mackerel, Shoes, Spun Yarn, Fancy Goods, Flannels, Winter Goods for pants, Cutlery, Crockery, Sheeting, Shirting, Blankets, Buckets, Brooms, Soap, Candles, &c., and many other articles too tedious to mention. Don't forget to call at the old stand, Market-street, next door of the Carolina Hotel. THOS. C. CRAFT.
Wilmington, Sept. 10th, 1852.

OLIVE OIL—For sale by
May 10. WILKINSON & ESLER.

COME QUICK.

IF you will find that I have just received from the North, fresh and good,
6 kegs prime Western Shoulders;
5 " " Sides;
20 bbls. Hiram Smith's best Flour;
5 half bbls. Extra Family;
5 firkins of new May Butter;
5 bbls. superior A. C. C. Sugar.
Low for cash at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

FINE CUT TOBACCO—For chewing or smoking, at
May 10. WILKINSON & ESLER'S.

General Notices.

DENTISTRY.

DR. T. B. CARR, recently from New York, has opened an office on Market street, next door to Drs. MEARES & ANDERSON.

In addition to a full assortment of the best incorruptible mineral teeth, he has the exclusive right to use in this town, Dr. John Allen's Patent improvement, by which the teeth are united to the plate, with one continuous, mineral gum. This has endured, without the slightest change, the severest test, and is pronounced by competent judges the greatest improvement in the Dental Art, that has been made in years.

Specimens of the new kind of plate teeth, together with numerous testimonials may be seen at his office.

Reference given to individuals in this place, now wearing teeth with this improvement.
Wilmington, June 10, 1853 40-tf

TO THE TRAVELLING COMMUNITY.

THE Stage line formerly run from Raleigh via Nashville to Rocky Mount, by SPRINGS & MCLEAN is now running directly to Wilson Depot, (a distance of only 50 miles) in connection with the Mail line on the Plank Road and Steamboat via Greenville to Washington, N. C. Also, in connection with the Train of cars running North past Wilson at 7 P. M. Also, (when persons going South wish,) by leaving Raleigh at 5 A M., connect with the 4 P. M Train of cars running South, reaching Wilmington at 8 or 9 P. M. same days.

Leave Raleigh Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Leave Wilson Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
JOHN M. McLEAN, Proprietor.
Raleigh, June 2d, 1853. 40-3t

$50 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward for the apprehension of DENNIS, bought last February of Mr. Newton Morgan. I will further give $100 for such evidence as will enable me to convict any white man of harboring said negro. Dennis, about six weeks ago, was captured in the woods, and has now absconded a second time. He is a tall, slender, black, about 25 years old, has a wife at Mr. George Taylor's at Long Creek Bridge; and is a cooper and turpentine hand. G. J. McREE.
May 26, 1853 226-6t—39-tf

VALUABLE CAPE FEAR PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having determined to remove to Columbus county, offers for sale that valuable Plantation on which he now resides, situated on the waters of the Cape Fear River and Baker's Creek, five miles above Elizabethtown, containing 403 acres of Land, well adapted to the growth of corn, oats, wheat, rye, potatoes, &c. It has on it a first rate mill site, a beautiful young orchard of nearly 700 choice Apple trees, a number of Scuppernong Grape vines, which for the last five or six years have been very profitable; a comfortable dwelling house and the necessary out buildings, new and superior style.

Also, 485 acres of pine land, situated about two miles back of the River place, on which are now cut 14,000 Turpentine boxes, 6,000 of which are new.

The above Plantation offers inducements to persons desiring a comfortable situation, which are seldom found.
A. J. TROY.
Bladen county, June 3d, 1853 39-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers having, on the 12th inst, formed a Copartnership, under the firm of UTLEY & ALDERMAN, have taken the store No. 3. P K. Dickinson's Building, on North Water street, formerly occupied by Messrs. A. J. & T. J. Jones, where they intend to keep on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, at wholesale and retail, with DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, SHOES, CUTLERY, FARMING UTENSILS, &c. JOHN UTLEY.
ARCH'D ALDERMAN.
Wilmington, N. C., April 12th, 1853 187-20—32-tf

CHEAP STORE.

PETER SMITH respectfully informs the public that he continues the *Retail business* at his *Store on Market Street*, where he has just received a FRESH SUPPLY of GOODS, which he will sell cheap, and would be thankful for a share of public patronage.

The following articles comprise a portion of his stock:

Sugar;	Willow-ware;	Pepper;
Coffee;	Coopers' ware;	Alspice;
Molasses;	Stone ware;	Nutmegs;
Salt;	Crockery do;	Cloves;
Flour;	Wire Sifters;	Mace;
Lard;	Dry Measures;	Ginger, and
Butter;	Scrub Brushes;	Essences;
Meal;	Whitewash do;	Olive Oil;
Potatoes;	Paint do;	Castor do;
Corn;	Shoe do;	Harlem do:
Peas;	Hair do:	British do:
Peanuts:	Shaving do:	Painkiller and
Pork:	Razors;	Toothache
Poultry:	Do Straps:	Medicine:
Eggs, &c.:	Boxes &c.:	Segars and

all kinds of Snuff and Tobacco.

In addition to the above, he has a number of other articles, such as Calicoes, Shirtings, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c., &c., suitable for the Farmer and others.
March 4th, 1853 26-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD

THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with an unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.

SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.

The best of reference can be given if required.
Feb. 13, 1853—23-tf] JAMES McCLARANAN.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

Mulberry Street, bween Front and, North Water Streets, Wilmington N. C.

THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms; among which may be found **Rockaways, Barouches, Dunhams, Buggies, Wagons, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c.** Also, **Harness** of all kinds.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold.

N. B. **Repairing** done at short notice, and in the neatest and best manner. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, N. C., July 4, 1852 43-tf

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD & SON would respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, that they will carry on the above business in all its various branches. They are prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county; and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. They warrant all their work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months, with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as they do not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice

☞ Mill Ink & Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10. Also, Cast-steel Roundshaves made and warranted.
Clinton, May 14, 1852 36-tf

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK.

At Home Again, under Mozart Hall, Front Street.

JOHN KYLE has just received a large and well selected stock of French, English, Irish, Italian, Swiss and American DRY GOODS, which, having selected with the greatest care, he is determined to offer at unusually low rates.—Among which may be found—

Superfine Broad Cloths;	Bleach & bro. Domestics;
do. Drap d'Ete;	Bed Ticking & Apron Checks;
Black and fancy Cassimeres;	Table and Bird Eye Diapers;
Blue, bl'k and gray Sattinets;	Cotton and Russia do.
Plain and striped Tweeds;	8-4 brown damask do.
Plain, striped and gold mixed Kentucky Jeans;	8-4 Damask Table Cloth;
Black satin silk Velvet and other Vestings;	White Linen Drill;
Cravats and Scarfs;	Gent's Panama and Leghorn Hats;
Spring Cassimeres;	Boys Straw & Panama Hats;
Tully Velvets;	Fine Boots and Shoes;
Marseilles Vestings;	Porte Monaies and Purses;
California stripes & cottonades	Large supply Looking Glasses

FOR LADIES WEAR.

Super black Grodarine Silk, 36 inches;	Muslin Skirts;
Super black Broc. do.	Gossimer, Belgrade, Reef Edge, Black, Bombazine, and Silk Bonnets;
do. col'd do. do.	Black Silk Mourning, or superior Silk Lace Bonnets;
Plain and fancy do.	Child Pearl Hats;
Green and blue Boraige;	do do. do. Feathers;
Fig'd and plain do.	Swiss Trimming;
Lawns and Muslins;	do. Edgings and Insertings;
Superfine Armenian do.	Jaconet do. do;
Large emb. Crape Shawls;	Embroidered Cambrick Hdkfs;
Canton Crape Neck do.	Linen Cambrick do.;
Silk do. do.	Swiss, Mull & Book Muslin;
French Habit Collars, worked do. morning do. [fronts;	Plaid and Striped do.;
Neck, Bonnet, & Cap Ribbons;	Jaconet and Cambric;
Black and col'd Kid Gloves;	Bl'k, White & Col'd Cotton Hose;
do. silk Mits and do.	Bl'k and White Silk Hose;
Col'd " " " do.	Misses White & Col'd Cot. do
Cotton " " do.	
Buttons, Gimp & Trimmings;	

A large supply of men's, women's and children's Shoes.—Together with a large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING; besides a variety of other articles too numerous to mention

Also, a large supply of Cross Creek YARNS, at wholesale.
Wilmington, N. C, March 18th, 1853. 11

GENTS' BLACK OPERA & FRENCH. Hats. A splendid stock just received and for sale low by
C. MYERS, Hatter, No. 1 Granite Row.

WE BUY Old Rope, Bagging, and Clean Rags, for which we pay cash at the Fruit Depot.
June 10. WILKINSON & ESLER.

General Notices.

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received the apointment of Inspector of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those having it in his line. JAMES I. BRYAN.
May 7, 1853 208-1w—37-tf

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his place, lying five miles west of Jacksonville, Onslow County, and about 4 miles from New River, containing 629 Acres, more or less, and consisting of good Turpentine and Farming lands. The improvements comprise a new Dwelling House, and all necessary Out-Buildings, &c. The place is well watered and healthy. It will be sold on a credit for good notes with appoved security. Apply to
May 19, 1853—37-3m WILLIAM E. SHIVER.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, Philadelphia.

CAPT. CHAS. H. MILLER, having leased this well-known establishment and refurnished it in modern style, would inform the public, that they will find the accommodations of a very superior character in every respect.

Capt. Miller's reputation as a host is well known everywhere, and he is determined it shall lose nothing by his future efforts. The highest degree of satisfaction guaranted to all who may favor him with their company.
Philadelphia, May 2, 1853 37-3m

PREMIUM IRON PIANO-FORTES.

THESE instruments possess many advantages over those made of wood, and are from 20 to 25 per cent. less in price for the same pattern.

They are all 7 octave, of the most superior tone and finish, and are warranted to stand in any climate.

The undersigned continue to manufacture Piano-fortes in rosewood case, from $235 to $800.

Our catalogue of SHEET MUSIC is the largest in the country, and we can furnish EVERY ARTICLE in the Music line.

Sheet Music sent by Mail.

FIRTH, POND & CO.,
No. 1 Franklin Square,
April 29th, '53.—[34-3m] NEW YORK.

LUMBERTON HOTEL.

THE subscribers inform the public that they have purchased the Hotel lately occupied by G. W. Higley, and that they are now prepared to entertain all who may favor them with their custom, and pledge themselves to use every effort to give satisfaction. They are now building large and dry Stables and shelters. Their table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and with attentive servants in the house and for the stables. Their undivided attention will be given to the establishment, and therefore hope to merit a liberal share of public patronage.
J. W. REGAN,
J. H. CALDWELL.
Lumberton, April 8th, 1853. 31-3m

CARRIAGES.

WE have opened a branch of our Carriage establishment at this place, and shall keep an assortment of the various kinds constantly on hand.

We are agents for Dunlap's celebrated carriages, and shall keep an assortment of them on hand, and any description that we do not have will order as wanted.

In our absence, Mr. J. J. Conoley or W. J. Cornwall will take pleasure in showing them.

All work sold by us, warranted to do good service.
DIBBLE & BROTHERS.
March 10th, 1853. 27-1y.

$20 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension of a Negro Woman named EDITH, or commonly called EADY, belonging to the estate of James P. Davis, dec'd., late of Duplin county, and delivery to us, or her confinement in Jail so that we can get her.—She has been absent for about two years, and propably lurks, or is concealed in the part of New Hanover county adjoining the Duplin line. We will also pay the aforesaid amount to any person who will enable us to convict any white man of harboring said slave. Said slave, Edith, is the wife of a negro man named Jack, (a blacksmith,) formerly the property of Henry Williams, dec'd

J. H. JERMAN,
SETH DAVIS, } Adm'rs.
December 6, 1852 15-tf

TO THE FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE, at manufacturer's prices, two of Messrs. R. Sinclair & Co.'s improved thirty inch French Burr Stone Corn Mills, for plantation use—warranted to grind from four to five bushels of fine Meal per hour with four ordinary size horses. Those who are in want of a first rate Mill will please call and examine, or address

D. L. BURBANK, (sign of the Turk,)
July 2—43 Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO USE STEAM AS A MOTIVE POWER,

AND DESIRE SAFETY AND GREAT ECONOMY.

AN opportunity is now offered to all whom it may concern, to secure the exclusive right of manufacturing, using and vending, in States and Counties, IRVING'S CIRCULATING SAFETY STEAM BOILER, for Stationary Engines, Locomotives, Marine Engines, on River, Lake and Ocean Steamers, &c. The advantages of this Boiler over all others now in use, are,

1. Entire SAFETY FROM EXPLOSION, being no more liable to explode than an open chaldron.

2. Less than ONE THIRD the amount of fuel is required to generate the steam obtained by other boilers of the same power

3. The cost of construction is REDUCED ONE-HALF.

4. They occupy but ONE-THIRD the space of other boilers, and may be applied to any engine now in use.

5. The expense of Furnace Grates will be incalculably lessened by the small amount of fuel required, and the manner of using it.

The Company GUARANTEE the reality of the above advantages. Their conclusions are based on PRACTICAL RESULTS, many of these Boilers being now in use in and about this city. The inventor has but just succeeded, after years of application, in bringing this valuable invention before the public. It stands alone and independent in its merits, and if it has the qualities claimed, which are undeniable, the public will at once acknowledge its superiority over any other motive power.

Terms of sale made known on application at the office of the "IRVING STEAM BOILER COMPANY," corner of Broadway and Park-p ace, New York, over the New Broadway Bank.

Circulars containing terms of sale, &c., will be forwarded by mail if required, address as above.
April 15, 1853. 32-3m

LIBERTY STOVE WORKS AND HOLLOW-WARE FOUNDRY, Philadelphia.

The undersigned respecfully inform the public, that having still further enlarged and improved their WORKS, and increased their facilities, they are now prepared to execute orders, for stoves, hollow-ware, &c., on the most reasonable terms. They invite the attention of SOUTHERN and WESTERN MERCHANTS, to their large and extensive assortment of NEW PATTERNS, all of which have been got up at great expense, combining originality and beauty of design, durability, utility and economy in their operation, comprising the most complete and varied assortment of STOVES ever offered for sale; consisting of Liberty Air Tight Cook, for wood or coal; Complete Cook; Star Air Tight; Star Franklin; Star Radiator; Fire King Radiator; Improved Jenny Lind; Cannon Stoves; Bases; Bare Cylinders, Bar Rooms; Radiator Plates; Tea Kettles Ranges; Gas Ovens, &c., &c.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS desirous of ordering by letter, can have a list of prices sent by mail, containing drawings and descriptions of all the different varieties of stoves, &c. ABBOTT & LAWRENCE.
Feb. 25-25-6m] Brown St., above Fourth, Philadelphia.

BACON! BACON!—6 hhds. new West. Shoulders; 6 do. do. do. Sides; 3 casks do. do. Hams. Low for cash at
May 6 1853. GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, per Schr. Wm. H. Smith:—
20,000 lbs. of prime, extra and No. 1, White Lead;
5,000 " Zinc White, in Oil;
1 case of Pruss. Blue, in Oil;
2 " " Chrome Green;
1 " " Paris
6 " " Chrome Yellow. Also, 50 bbls. fine Linseed Oil, Bar Umber, and Tena De Sienna, ground in Oil. For sale cheap at C. & D. DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Ware Rooms.

RECEIVED FRESH. Oranges, Lemons, Nuts, Raisins, Prunes, Jujube Paste, Gum Drops, Olive Oil, Castile Soap (old,) Candy, and superior Teas. For sale low, by
June 10. WILKINSON & ESLER.

LIME, Lime, Lime. 1,000 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Jan. 2, '52—17v8] Contractors and Builders.

JUST RECEIVING.—Whole, half and quarter boxes Raisins; drums new Figgs; Currents and Citron; Candy, Almonds, Pecan, Brazil, Filberts, and English Walnuts; Preserves, Pickles, Jellies, Jams, &c. All new and fresh, for sale low by L. N. BARLOW, Granite row, Fron st.

DRAB BEAVER HATS. 2 cases Gents' Drab Beavers, a summer Hat. Please call and examine them at the Hat and Cap Emporium, No. 1 Granite Row.
April 8, 1853. C. MYERS, Hatter.

SPRING STYLE

OF Gent's Black Dress Hats, now open at the new Hat Store, No. 1, Granite Row, Front st. Please call and examine them. C. MYERS, Hatter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PARKER'S Aids to English Composition; Authon's Anabasis; Bolmar's Levizac's French Grammar; Muir's Syntax; Goodrich's Greek and do. Latin Lessons; Historia Sacra; Webster's Phonographic Teacher; and an additional supply of Bullion's Grammars, Readers, and Text Books, just received and for sale by S. W. WHITE & BRO.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas. Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D. DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!—
10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure;
6,000 " " " Extra;
5,000 " " " No. 1;
500 " Chrome Green, in Oil;
100 " " Yellow, "
500 " Yellow Ochre, "
500 " Spanish Brown, "
500 " Venetian Red, "
10 bbls. Red Ochre; 50 bbls. Silver's Metallic Paint; 10 bbls. Blake's Fire proof Paint, &c., &c., &c. For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D. DuPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

SILVER'S PAINT.—50 bbls. Silver's Metallic Fire proof Paint, assorted colours. For sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

MACHINERY OIL.—Just received a small quantity of Machinery Oil as a sample. *Warranted not to gum or heat.* It is equal to the best Sperm oil, and at much less price, and entirely free from Rosin, oil. &c. For sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

400 OUNCES Sulph Quinine, (Powers & Weightman;) 100 ounces Sulph Quinine, (French;) 3 gross Seidlitz Powders, 59 lbs. Gum Opium; 100 lbs. Gum Camphor; 4 gross Preston's Yeast Powders; 26 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Rhubarb; 10 do. Ipecac: 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask S. C. Soda, &c., &c. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

LYON'S KATHAIRON FOR PRESERVING, RESTORING AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR.

AMONG the many articles recommended for promoting a luxuriant and beautiful growth of the human hair, cleansing the head from Dandruff and its natural impurities, nothing has ever been discovered to compete with the virtues of the incontested—the incontestible KATHAIRON, either as a TOILET PREPARATION in its softening and fragrant character, or to preserve and resuscitate fallen hair upon GREY and BALD HEADS. The Kathairon neutralizes the effect of disease, climate and old age, which so often cause the hair to fall off and turn grey.

Ladies and gentlemen wishing an article to cleanse, soften, curl and beautify their hair, should be particular and enquire for LYON'S KATHAIRON.

It is sold by all Dealers throughout North and South America, Europe and the Islands of the Ocean, in large bottles for 25 cents.

Sold in Wilmington by C. DuPRE and W. H. LIPPITT.
January 7, 1853 18

Lyon's Extract of Pure Jamaica Ginger.

NOTHING need be said to command the attention of the public to this article when convinced that it is PURE and *unadulterated*. Medical men, or those seeking a harmless beverage to destroy the unwholesome effects of brackish and turbid water, can rely upon its genuine character, and it is also extensively used for culinary purposes, in flavoring cakes, preserves, &c. To the afflicted with Dyspepsia, Summer Complaints, Cholera, Nervous Debility, Fever and Ague, Dizziness, General Prostration, &c., nothing has ever been prescribed with equal effect.

Manufactured by E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, 161 Broadway New York.

Inquire for LYON'S PURE GINGER. Sold by reputable Druggists throughout the world

☞ W. H. LIPPITT and C. DuPRE Wilmington, N. C., agents as above.
Jan. 7, 1852. 18

GOOD MEDICINES!!

STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT

IS confidently recommended to invalids, as UNSURPASSED by any known preparation, for the cure of COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and other forms of Common Colds, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CROUP, CONSUMPTION, in an early stage, and for the relief of the patient even in advanced stages of that fatal disease.

It combines in a scientific manner remedies of long esteemed value, with others of more recent discovery, and besides its soothing and tonic qualities, acts through the skin gently, and with great efficacy for the cure of this class of diseases.

STABLER'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL!

Is a pleasant mixture, compounded in agreement with the rules of Pharmacy, of therapeutic agents, long known and celebrated for their peculiar efficacy in curing DIARRHŒA, and similar affections of the system. In its actions it ALLAYS NAUSEA and produces a healthy action of the LIVER, thus removing the cause at the same time that it cures the disease.

The valuable Medicines above named have recently been introduced, with the approval of a number of the Medical Profession in the City of Baltimore and elsewhere, and in practice have succeeded most admirably in curing the diseases for which they are prescribed. They are offered to the Country Practitioner, as medicines which he can in all respects depend upon, as prepared in agreement wit the experience of some of the most learned and judicious Physicians, and strictly in conformity with the rules of Pharmacy, as especially serving his convenience, who cannot so readily as the City Physician have his own prescriptions compounded by a practical Pharmaceutist.

See the descriptive Pamphlets, to be had gratis of all who have the Medicines for sale, containing recommendation from Doctors Martin, Baltzell, Addison, Payne, Handy, Love, &c.

Doct. S. B. Martin, says "I do not hesitate to recommend your *Diarrhœa Cordial* and *Anodyne Cherry Expectorant*," &c.

Doct. John Addison, says "It gives me much pleasure to add my testimony to that of others, in favor of the extraordinary efficacy of your Diarrhœa Cordial," &c.; and of the Expectorant, "I have no hesitation in recommending it, as a most valuable medicine," &c.

Doct. R. A. Payne, says he has used the Diarrhœa Cordial in his practice "with the happiest effect, and thinks it one of the most convenient and efficient combinations ever offered to our profession."

Doct. L. D. Handy, writes, "I have administered your Anodyne Expectorant, in several cases of Bronchial affection, with the most happy results, and from a knowledge of its admirable effects, can with the greatest confidence recommend it," &c.

Doct. W. S. Love, writes to us that he has administered the Expectorant to his wife, who has had the Bronchitis for for fourteen years, and that she is fast recovering from her long standing malady. It has in a few week done her more good than all the remedies she has heretofore used under able medical counsel.

Sixteen of the best Apothecaries and Pharmaceutists in the City of Baltimore, write "We are satisfied the preparations known as Stabler's Anodyne Cherry Expectorant and Stabler's Diarrhœa Cordial are medicines of great value and very efficient for the relief and cure of the diseases for which they are recommended, they bear the evidence of skill and care in their preparation and style of putting up, and we take pleasure in recommending them."

☞ E. H. STABLER & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Baltimore Proprietors.

☞ For sale by Druggists generally, and by
C. DuPRE, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C.
December 24, 1852 6m

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

THIS Liniment is unequalled for the cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bruises, Burns, Strains, Corns, Piles, Tumors, Stiffness, Old Sores, Swellings, or Pains in any part of the body an external application can reach. A volume of certificates can be given from those that have been cured of these diseases, and also from those that have had horses cured of Ringbone, Sparvin, Scratches, Wind-galls, Saddle galls, Cracked heels, Stiffness, or any enlargement of bones or muscle

THROUGH BY EXPRESS!!

This to certify that the Mexican Mustang Liniment Has been used quite extensively in the stables of Adams & Co.'s Great Southern, Eastern and Western Expresses, for Curing Galds Chafes Scratches, Sprains and bruises, and it has proved very effectual. Many of their men have also used it on themselves and their familes; and they all speak of its healing and remedial qualities in the highest terms. One of our hostlers got kicked, and badly cut and bruised on his knee—as usual the MUSTANG LINIMENT was resorted to, and the soreness and lameness was soon removed, and it was perfectly well in three or four days.—We have no hesitation in recommending it as a valuable preparation, to be used externally on man or breast. J. DUNNING.
Foreman of Adams & Co's Express Stable, New York.

We take great pleasure in recommending the MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT to all our friends and customers as the best article we have ever used for Sores, Sprains, of Galds in Horses. We have used it extensively, and always effectually. Some of our men have also used it for severe Bruises and Sores, as well as Rheumatic Pains, and they all say it acts

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1853.

Daily paper one year.....$6,00 } Invariably
Weekly.....2,50 } in advance.

For Congress,

HON. WM. S. ASHE.

Political Discussion.

In accordance with previous announcement, WALTER F. LEAK, Esq., addressed the people of this county, at the Court House last Tuesday afternoon, as did also Hon. WM. S. ASHE, in reply. The speaking commenced a little after three o'clock, and closed between six and seven, each gentleman having spoken about an hour and a half, with a short time taken up in brief rejoinders.

Mr. LEAK stated at the commencement, that he had not made over four political speeches for the last fifteen to twenty years,—a fact which somewhat surprised us, since we know that his name was upon our last electoral ticket; and we should really have thought, that a gentleman like Mr. Leak would have felt sufficient interest in the election of General Pierce, and the consequent triumph of his party, to have made a more vigorous effort in his electoral district,—in which, by the way, our greatest falling off took place from the August vote.—Mr. LEAK then proceeded to speak of the influence of cliques, and of his having been ruled out of the Gubernatorial contest in 1846, and James B. Shepard put forward by the Raleigh clique. He also asserted that, in advocating a distribution of the public lands, he stood upon the old democratic platform, and had not changed; and that he was as much a democrat as ever; and that any person, be that person whomsoever he might, who asserted the contrary, asserted what was false. He remarked, that those acting with him in this district, were without an organ—the presses of the district being opposed to the issue made; but predicted that, in eighteen months' time, they would be converts to his theory. His remarks on the public land question were written out and carefully prepared, as he deemed it a question too momentous to be hastily approached.

He then proceeded to give a history of the acquisition of the lands by the General Government, through their cession by the States owning them, and the various stipulations accompanying such cessions. These lands so ceded by the original States to the United States, however, were chiefly disposed of; but, nevertheless, the public domain still amounted to fourteen hundred millions of acres.—The revolutionary debt had been paid, and he saw no longer any necessity for retaining these lands for the purpose of discharging that debt, since it was already paid; nor to meet the current expenses of the Government, since the accruing revenue did that. He contended that, as a matter of courtesy, the States in which the lands lie would not tax the lands belonging to other States, and that there was no justice in arguing against the use of any policy from some abuse to which it might be subjected.—He was not in favor of a cession of all the lands at once, but would go for, say fifty millions of acres per annum, in which all the States ought to partake equally, and not the new States exclusively—comparing the United States to a parent who was to divide his property equally and not give all to a few prodigals. He considered the present debt of the General Government too trifling to interpose any serious objection. Had Mr. LEAK been in the last Congress he would have fought Bennett's Bill to the last, with a view of getting a better one, but would have taken it at last on the half-loaf principle. He contended that there was a difference between the distribution of the lands and that of the proceeds, since the objection upon principle to the first was, that, becoming mixed up with the other money in the treasury, it lost its identity and could not be separated from the money raised by taxation, which the United States had no right to collect or dispose of for other than national purposes, but that this objection did not apply to the lands. We did not understand Mr. LEAK to be in favor of the issue of land warrants to the States, as we believe some of his advocates are; he appeared to go for the actual cession of the lands. Perhaps we should have stated before that Mr. LEAK charged Mr. ASHE with acting contrary to the usages of the party, in announcing himself in advance, as a candidate for re-election. Mr. LEAK's enunciation throughout was calm and distinct, and he fully sustained his reputation as a public speaker.

Mr. ASHE remarked that it had frequently been his fortune and his duty to defend the principles of the Democratic party against his political opponents, but that now he was under the painful necessity of defending them against a member of his own party. He had canvassed the district as elector, with Mr. Baker and Mr. Davis for Whig opponents, and had maintained and defended, against their attacks, the same principles and policy which he was now called upon to defend against the attacks of Mr. LEAK.—Never before this canvass had he dreamed that any Democrat differed from him—never before had he heard of it, but that now new issues unknown to the Democratic creed were broached, and he felt called upon to maintain the position which he had always held, namely: that the public lands were a fund to be sacredly applied to the payment of debt and the reduction of taxation, and that if, as admitted, this applied to the proceeds of the public lands, with how much more force did it apply to the lands themselves. For his own part, he could not understand the fine drawn distinction which would apply the proceeds to any object, and at the same time consider the principal from which these proceeds must arise, as having nothing to do with it. It would be like sacredly, and upon principle, pledging all the eggs that a hen might lay, and then killing or giving away the hen. The chief ceding States were North Carolina and Virginia.—The cession by North Carolina had taken nothing from the State but a burden in defence of the territory ceded, and had not produced over half a million to the national treasury—North Carolina having reserved a great portion of the lands for the location of her revolutionary bounty land;—Virginia, which might be looked upon as the State which had the most right to complain, and to demand a distribution of the public lands, had not done so; but on the contrary, this very land distribution issue had been made at the recent Congressional election in that State, all the democratic candidates taking the ground taken by him, (Mr. ASHE,) and all the whig candidates taking precisely those occupied by his competitor, (Mr. LEAK.) *The result had been the election of every single democrat to Congress.* Bennett's bill proposed to distribute one hundred millions of acres to the various States, and Mr. LEAK would go for annual distributions of—say fifty millions of acres,—what would be the effect? The average amount of sales was four to five millions of acres. Bennett's land bill would throw upon the market as much at one fell swoop as could fairly be sold in twenty to twenty-five years, and this, too, in the hands of thirty-one competing hands—all anxious to realize. Under these circumstances, could any reasonable price be obtained? Would not the price be knocked down to nothing? Where would the boasted millions be obtained for these States from the proceeds of which North Carolina was to be enriched? The first effect would be, that the U. States would be thrown out of the market for twenty years, and this resource of her credit lost for that time; while the lands, under such competition among sellers, would fail to produce to the States anything to approach what they did to the General Government, or to compensate for the increased taxation which their abstraction from the common fund would render necessary. He believed, too, that the land States, prevented at present by express stipulation, from taxing the lands belonging to the United States, would tax them when transferred to the States, and actually force sales by these means. The rapacity of the land States was urged as a reason against maintaining the present system—the same rapacity might be urged against vesting lands in other States, subject to taxation where they would be left without any protection by express or other stipulation. Mr. ASHE alluded to the remarks of Mr. LEAK in regard to his having come out contrary to the usages of the party. He said that so far from that, it had always been the usage of the party in this District—Gen. MCKAY having served for some eighteen years, and having always announced himself, the only difference being that the General did it at courts, etc., while he, Mr. ASHE, adopted the more formal method of a published card. Mr. ASHE invited any of his constituents, who had any objections to his course as representative, to mention them to him plainly and frankly, and he would as plainly and frankly give an account of his stewardship, and of the reasons which influenced him in the course pursued. Mr. ASHE commented upon Mr LEAK's remarks about the present insignificance of the public debt, which amounted to seventy-one millions of dollars; and to him it appeared strange to hear a member of the party, one of whose cardinal principles was economy and the avoidance of a national debt, speak so slightingly of so vast a sum.

We consider it unnecessary to add remarks at present. Our own position is known. We deem it the right one, and the Democratic one, and while we publish a paper, it shall reflect our conscientious impressions This land question is now the only tangible issue at present discussed between the parties, and wherever a distinct party issue is made, it forms the dividing line. It is the political Rubicon which cannot be passed without serious consequences to the individual or the party, and no Julius Cæsar of politics can cast the die and cross over to the other side without affecting his own relations to the Democratic party, which is not yet, we hope, reduced so low that it cannot vindicate its own principles, and mark that vindication in the defeat of the would-be dictator. The high personal character which is assigned to Mr. LEAK without question, but aggravates, since it renders more dangerous his defection, or his erroneous position. Whatever may be thought to the contrary, the time is not yet come when the Rubicon of Democratic policy and principle can be passed with impunity.

It is not for us, nor any body else, to scrutinize, or to impeach the motives of our fellow-citizens; nor to assume to dictate to them what shall or shall not be considered democratic principles; but it is our duty to state plainly and distinctly our understanding of it; and what we believe to be the understanding and usage of the party, and this we shall at an early period do fully, and sustain ourselves by the facts and statistics necessary to a full appreciation of the subject.

Matters and Things.

In the absence of any matter of immediate or exciting interest, we feel like imitating in our editorial columns, the system we have always pursued in our commercial department, and giving on this day, (Friday,) a sort of *resume* of the news, as well as the produce market for the week. The domestic market has been rather dull in accordance with the season, politics being almost the only article at all lively, some spirit having communicated to the market by the visit of Walter F. Leak, Esq., to this county. Mr. Leak, as is well known, is a candidate for Congress in opposition to Mr. Ashe, and in favor of the land distribution policy. This can affect us but little in this district, let what will be said to the contrary, as the result will show; but if Mr. Leak's position and arguments have any effect, it will be in such closely contested districts as the seventh, where this is a direct issue between the candidates, Mr. Craig, a democrat, who served on the Pierce Electoral ticket last fall with Mr. Leak, occupying and maintaining precisely the ground upon this question which Mr. Ashe does, and which we do, while Mr. Craig's opponent, Mr. Osborne, takes the same grounds that Mr. Leak does. If, then, the efforts of Mr. Leak and others, result in anything, it will be in defeating the democratic candidate in the seventh district, by the aid and comfort which they lend to his opponent. This is a serious responsibility.

We have heard from the mountains, and from a reliable source. Mr. Clingman will beat Col. Gaither much worse than he did two years ago. Mr. Craige will, in all human probability, beat Mr. Osborne; there would be no sort of question of it but for the reasons we have stated above. There will probably be a Convention in the Raleigh District.—Who will be the nominee we cannot say. Mr. Venable's position upon the Land Question will be against him. Perhaps a third person may be brought out by the Convention. Col. Ruffin will certainly be elected in the Wayne District. He is perfectly straight upon the Land Question. In the First and Sixth Districts there are Democrats running against heavy odds. We never give up the ship, and there is no knowing what a proper effort, in a good cause, will do,—still the chances are against us in these Districts; the more reason why our party there should stick up strongly to their champions.

But while politics are thus in a measure twisted up, the business of the world wag on about as usual, and we do notice every now and then, in the city papers, statements to the effect that the transactions in the matrimonial market have been unusually large this year, which is generally looked upon by political economists as a sign of prosperity, since such engagements are accelerated or retarded by calculations upon the means of house-keeping.—Upon the whole, the country *is* prosperous—a little inflated in some things, perhaps, but really less in debt in proportion to its means than ever before; we allude, of course, to its debts of all kinds—State, National and Commercial.

The aspect of foreign affairs grows more portentous every day, and some even go so far as to say that "the crisis what war to arriv' have arroven" in European affairs, with respect to the Russian and Turkish relation, and that there must inevitably be a burst up and a row generally. This promises excitement, to say nothing of the Chinese flare up, in which, by the way, the so-called rebels seem to deserve their success, being superior in liberality of opinion, and effectiveness of organization to the "powers that be." The British are bothered by their war with the Burmese, and the French are bothered generally. The United States will soon have to swallow Mexico—and we must go to press, on which account we break our sage, erudite and instructive remarks "chock off" short.

A letter from the Treasurer [illegible] Saturday morning last, says [illegible] that town about 12 M. on Friday night, and was still burning, but no danger of any further extension to other buildings. It burned the north side of that part of the town called the "Brick Row," viz: Mrs. Brown's Hotel, Beverly Rose's Store, J. J. Gilchrist's, Mrs. Elam's, Mrs. Bevels' Boarding House, D. & J. McRae's Store, — Campbell (a Scotchman,) H. L. Jones, and —— dwellings. Real Estate holders—Horn & Stedman, J. C. Dobbin, J. D. Starr, P. Montague, and ——. Considerable insurance, but not known to what amount, or in what Companies.

P. S. Since the receipt of the above, the Carolinian of Saturday has come to hand, giving the annexed fuller particulars of this calamity:

At about a quarter past 12 this morning, the Warehouse in the rear of the Store occupied by Mr. Beverly Rose, and adjoining the Hotel recently occupied by Mr. Harman, foot of Haymount, was discovered to be on fire. The flames quickly communicated to the three story brick building and entirely consumed eight tenements before they could be checked. Mrs. Brown had but a few days previous moved into the Hotel—her furniture, we understand, was covered by insurance. Messrs. Beverly Rose, J. & R. Gilchrist, D. J. McRae, Wm. Campbell, and Henry L. Jones, Merchants, lost a portion of their goods, and Mrs. Elam, who kept a Bakery, and Mrs. Bevel, who kept a Boarding House, suffered some loss of furniture, &c. Several warehouses in the rear of the buildings just mentioned, were also consumed.

The Hotel occupied by Mrs. Brown was but a short time since fitted up by the proprietors, Messrs. Stedman & Horne, in a very tasty and elegant manner.—Its loss will be greatly felt by the community and the travelling public. We have no means at hand of estimating the entire amount of the loss caused by this calamity, but it can scarcely be less than $15,000 or $20,000. Four of the tenements burnt were owned by Hon. James C. Dobbin, one by John D. Starr, Esq, one by Charles Montague, Esq, and two by Mr. Patrick Montague.

LOST COPIES.—Any of our subscribers having Nos. 4 and 28 of Vol. 9 of Weekly Journal, will confer a particular favor by sending them to us, as we have lost these numbers from our files. We want 2 copies of No. 4, and 1 copy of No. 28. Also, 1 copy of No 40, Vol. 7. We will give 12½ cents a piece for the above numbers.

ELECTIONS.—The County Court last Tuesday elected Mr. Owen Holmes Inspector of Naval Stores for the unexpired term of W. T. J. Vann, Esq.

Also, Jeremiah Nichols, Esq., for the unexpired term of Mr. David E. Bunting.

BIG POTATOES.—Mr. WHITFIELD, of the Washington Hotel, has laid on our table five potatoes, raised by Mr. DAVID THALLY, at his place on the edge of town. The largest weighs fourteen ounces, and the others are very little less. After this, no body can accuse us of being a "small potato" people. We go in for the lumpers.

BOOKS.—Mr. WHITAKER has laid on our table, Lafitte, the Pirate of the Gulf, by Professor Ingraham; and The Adventures of a Bachelor in Search of a Wife, by—we forget whom. The first, in spite of its somewhat overwrought style, is a novel of exciting interest; and the last a series of amusing adventures. Either well fitted to while away a leisure hour.

A RATTLE-SNAKE.—About ten days since, James O. Bowden, Esq., Postmaster at Cypress Grove, in this County, killed a rattle-snake, while hunting near his place—about nineteen miles from town—on the Railroad. The snake had 17 rattles, measured 5 feet 2 inches, without the rattles, and 13 inches round the body. He was an ugly customer, generally speaking, but is now particularly dead, and wont rattle any more.

COUNTY COURT.—The June Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover, commenced its sessions at the Court House last Monday—James T. Miller, Esq., presiding. The number of our friends from the country is not large, as at this busy season, few will leave home, unless drawn by special business.

DELAYED.—The cars from Weldon this morning did not arrive until half-past ten o'clock, in consequence of some accident to the Engine last night shortly after leaving Weldon, which rendered it necessary to return to the latter place. The train left again about four o'clock this morning, and arrived here at the above stated hour, making the trip (161¼ miles) in about 6½ hours.—*Daily Journal, 14th inst.*

☞Mrs. W. C. Preston, wife of Hon. Wm. C. Preston, died at Summer Home, near Columbia, S. C., on the evening of the 11th inst. Mrs. Preston was the daughter of the late Dr. James Davis of Columbia, and a lady deservedly esteemed for her many virtues and admired for her brilliant talents and conversational gifts in the possession of which she was singularly allied to her distinguished husband. She was the second wife of the Hon. W. C. Preston, his first having been a daughter of Judge Coulter, of Va.

SECOND DISTRICT.—The Democratic Convention, which assembled in New-Berne on the 9th inst., unanimously nominated Thos. Ruffin, Esq., a candidate to represent the Second Congressional District in the next Congress. Col. Ruffin has already entered upon an active canvass of the District. He will, no doubt, be elected. Mr. Loftin, of Lenoir county, is the independent candidate.

Fourth of July Celebration.

At a joint meeting of Committees, appointed by the Commissioners of the town and the Wilmington Light Idfantry and German Volunteer Companies, held on the 14th inst., at Capt. E. Cantwell's office, for the purpose of making arrangements for the due celebration of the approaching National Anniversary. The meeting was organized by calling Col. W. C. Howard to the Chair, and appointing Mr. S. A. Swann Secretary.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a sub-committee be appointed for the purpose of selecting a suitable person to deliver an oration, whereupon Capt. E. Cantwell, Capt. J. Wessel, Dr. W. W. Harriss, were appointed.

On motion, C. W. Morriss and J. Bonsold were appointed a committee to procure the use of a suitable Hall for the occasion; and S. Jewett, J. H. Chadbourn, C. Myers, G. Myers, J. R. Reston, and O. S. Baldwin a committee to select music.

On motion, J. G. Beauman and N. Gerken were appointed a committee to wait on the sextons of the various churches, and get them to ring their bells on the fourth.

On motion, Col. W. C. Howard was appointed a committee on Ordinance and Salutes. A ballot was held for a Chief Marshal; whereupon, R. Strange, Esq., was elected. A committee was appointed to notify him of his election. Having a previous engagement in the country, he was compelled to decline; whereupon Col. W. C. Howard was unanimously elected Chief Marshal of the day.

No further business appearing, on motion, the meeting adjourned. W. C. HOWARD, Chairman.

SAMUEL A. SWANN, Sec'y.

☞The Steamship Philadelphia arrived at New Orleans on the 10th inst., with San Francisco dates to the 16th ult. She brings 250 passengers.

The shipments of gold by the Illinois, together with that of the El Dorado, and that via the Nicaragua route, amounts to nearly three million dollars for the fifteen days ending May 16th, exclusive of a large amount brought and being forwarded in the hands of passengers.

The general news from Panama is unimportant.

The steamer Illinois was to leave soon with one million six hundred thousand dollars worth of gold and 300 passengers, for New York.

The health of the Isthmus was good.

No other news of moment beyond what has already been sent.

[illegible] Church. Nothing of a serious nature happened at Quebec. The papers by yesterday's [illegible] however, bring us several despatches from Montreal, where Gavazzi had gone, and commenced to lecture, on the evening of the 9th inst. A mob collected in such numbers that the Police force, stationed near the church, required the aid of the military. After the meeting, pistols were fired by the crowd, whereupon the military fired one round, wounding several persons and killing one man. The mob prepared for another attack, and refusing to give way, the military fired twice upon them, killing and wounding some 15 or 20 persons. The mob was finally forced to retire, but further disturbance is apprehended, as the most intense excitement prevails. The riot at Quebec, a few nights previous, no doubt led to the excitement at Montreal.

The papers of Montreal generally condemn the firing of the troops as having taken place without just cause. Seven persons were killed, 11 wounded, (most of them severely,) and many others slightly hurt.—The city is guarded by the military, and every thing now seems quiet, but great feeling prevails amongst the people.

The Montreal Riot.

BALTIMORE, June 11.—During the riot in Montreal on Thursday night there were fifty shot, twenty of whom were mortally wounded. The military are severely censured for their conduct on the occasion. Father Gavazzi has left for New York. The city is still patrolled by troops

On Saturday evening an immense meeting was held, at which resolutions were passed denouncing the expediency of the Mayor inviting Father Gavazzi to continue his lectures. It is said, however, that Gavazzi will comply with the invitation. The utmost excitement prevails.

Public Meeting in Montreal.

MONTREAL, JUNE 12.—An immense meeting was held last night. Resolutions were passed inviting Gavazzi to continue his course of lectures, and denouncing the Mayor for the inefficiency of the police. Gavazzi, it is said, will return from New York and comply with the request of the meeting. The excitement is intense. Outrages continue to be committed.

MONTREAL, June 13.—Gavazzi will return here on Wednesday to conclude his lectures.

Last night an Irish Catholic mob broke all the windows of the St. Stephen's Church at Griffiustown.

A meeting to-day of our Roman Catholic citizens they resolved to pay for the repairs and damages perpetrated by the mob that attacked Gavazzi. They also resolved to use every means to ferret out the villains who participated in the riots.

Four Days Later from Europe.

The Steamer Pacific arrived at New York at 2½ o'clock, P. M., on Sunday last, 12th inst. She brings dates from Liverpool to the 1st inst. Lewis Cass, Jr., came passenger in the Pacific. The Vanderbilt Steamer North Star arrived at Southampton on the 1st instant.

ENGLAND.—The British government had refused, in both Houses of Parliament, to state whether or not its Mediterranean fleet had been ordered to assist Turkey.

An interesting discussion in the House of Lords had occurred concerning the conduct of the Captains General of Cuba in regard to the slave trade. All the Captains are implicated except Concha and Valdez. Canedo is deeply guilty. Spain had been remonstrated with, and had promised amendment, but the British fleet off Cuba will be strengthened.

The steamer La Plata had arrived from Vera Cruz with Arista on board.

There had been considerable arrivals of gold from Australia, but no late news.

It is rumored, but doubted, that Mr. Crampton will be removed, as British Minister, from Washington to a better port.

There is nothing regarding the Stowe family, except that they attended the Black Swan's concert at Stafford House.

FRANCE.—There is no news of moment. The Bank will make advances at 3 per cent. on bonded grain.

SWITZERLAND.—The government has ordered out all its forces to fight Austria, if necessary.

H. G. Plitt & Son, of Lubeck, have failed.

THE EAST—TURKEY.—Prince Menzchikoff left Constantinople on the 22d, and arrived at Odessa on the 23d. A Russian army 100,000 strong was concentrating on the Turkish frontier. The ministers of France, England, Austria and Prussia made a joint attempt to reconcile the parties, but Menzchikoff and the Divan were equally inflexible, so the former left.

The Turkish fleet had been sent for, and a part of it despatched to Egypt for whatever troops Abba Pacha had ready. The Minister of War had sent couriers to every Ottoman province, calling out the whole warlike resources of the Empire.

The whereabouts of the French fleet is not known, and the orders of the British fleet are kept a profound secret. Affairs look very critical, but may be settled quietly.

Judge Jones, the American Charge, had presented his credentials to the Viceroy of Egypt.

A U. S. corvette and frigate had sailed from Alexandria for Europe.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—At the Cape everything was quiet, the Ashantee invasion having been quelled.

INDIA.—Affairs in Burmah look very bad for the British. They had been repulsed and the troops cut off in skirmishes. A steamer had been sent express for more troops.

CHINA.—The news from China is highly important. The latest reliable dates from Shanghai, to the 28th of April, state that Nankin, being invaded by the rebels on the 16th, the Imperial Commissioner hired a fleet of Portuguese launches to relieve the city by water, but they were captured by the rebels. Aid was then obtained from the Foreign Consuls, and the French, American and English fleets agreed to help. The British sent the Salamander, Lily and Herman steamers, the French sent the steam frigate Cassini, and the American Commissioner, Marshall, undertook to place the Susquehanna frigate before Nankin. The result was not known, and several stories of imperial victories in the interior were disbelieved.

A private letter from Manchester, containing dates to the 29th, being one day later, states that Nankin had fallen, and that the British Commander refused to permit British merchantmen to go up the river with stores or amunition for either party. It was expected that the Americans would also back out.

Capt. Perry, in the Mississippi, had arrived at Hong Kong on the 7th of April, and had despatched the Plymouth to Shanghai on the 9th

Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 12.—The steamer Texas, from Vera Cruz, with dates to June 8, arrived today. The black vomit was very fatal at Vera Cruz. Gen. Almonte, minister to the United States, arrived in the Texas. Santa Anna had revived an old decree intended to annoy travelers. The new tariff adopted by Santa Anna is higher than that of 1845, and is expected to prove very unsatisfactory. Falconer, agent of the English bond holders, had not been liberated.

Dreadful Railroad Accident.

SAVANNAH, June 8.

The passenger cars of the Macon and Western train going to Macon last night were thrown off the track down an embankment by cows. One car was demolished, the mail guard killed and five passengers seriously injured, among them the Hon. A. H. Stephens.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.—About eleven o'clock on Sunday night a camphene lamp exploded in a dwelling on Lombard street, near Bethel. One of the inmates of the room, Miss Margaret Sellman, had her clothes set on fire by the burning fluid, and notwithstanding every possible assistance, was immediately rendered, she was so severely burned that her recovery is regarded as impossible. The furniture in the room was also set on fire, but the flames were extinguished before any considerable damage had ensued.

Since the above was written, we have learned that Miss Selman lingered until about two o'clock yesterday afternoon, when she expired in great agony. At the time of the explosion Miss S. was engaged in rolling the hair, and her clothing having become ignited, [illegible] to suppress the flames. [illegible] Amer.

CINCINNATI, June 13.—A [illegible] arrested at Newport, Ky., to-day, and immediately brought to this city, on the charge of being implicated in extensive forgeries. The prisoner was arrested when in the act of writing a letter, which is said to pointedly implicate himself. In his house were found a large trunk, a pair of saddle-bags, and several baskets full of letters, with blank deeds, certificats, &c., implicating a large number of persons in various parts of the Union. Notorial presses and seals were also found, and upon part of the deeds the notorial seal of Hamilton county had been found.

An examination of the mass of documents found brings to light a series of most bold and villainous transactions, and it appears that a wide-spread, fraudulent real estate business has been carried on for years, some of the letters being dated as far back as 1849. Some of the letters pretend to be copies of letters to or from members of Congress. There are also blank certificates, doubtless stolen from the recorder's offices in Illinois, Ohio and Georgia; parchments for drawing up land warrants; deeds signed and sealed, requiring only the insertion of names.

Craig is in jail awaiting trial. A letter to Brown & Co., of Uniontown, Pa., opened by the postmaster of that place, who did not know any such firm, and supposed the letter misdirected, let to this discovery.

Late and Important from Buenos Ayres.

BOSTON, June 13.—By an arrival we have Buenos Ayres dates of April 24th, being three weeks later. Letters state that all attempts at reconciliation had failed, and that formidable preparations were making on both sides. The Buenos Ayres Government have issued $12,000,000 additional funds, and have proclaimed martial law. The custom-house and other offices are closed, and all able-bodied men have been required to bear arms. Urquiza, on the 15th, re-commenced the siege of the city, and on the 24th provisions had become scarce and in demand. He also threatened to blockade the port, but the Buenos Ayreans hoped to prevent this by the intervention of foreign powers. Warm work and much bloodshed is expected. Doubloons are quoted at 337.

ACCIDENT TO GEN. SCOTT.—We learn from the N. Y. Post that Gen. Scott met with an accident on Wednesday night, which is likely to prove somewhat serious. As he was passing down the Fifth avenue, between Eighth and Ninth streets, about half-past nine o'clock, he stumbled against a flagging stone that had been raised above the surrounding pavement, and fell headlong. He was assisted promptly by some gentlemen who happened to be near, and taken home. When they offered to support him by the arm, he said, "Don't touch that, I believe it is broken." This, however, it is hoped, is not the case. His face was also badly bruised.—The night was quite dark, and the irregularity in the pavement was not visible.

The Tribune of yesterday says his arm was not broken, but he was severely bruised, and his right shoulder dislocated. Had he struck his right shoulder, which has been badly wounded by a musket ball, the consequences would have been more serious. Dr. Mott reduced the dislocation, and, on Thursday night, the General was considerably better, although suffering some pain.

ANOTHER GREAT DEFALCATION.—It is reported in high quarters in Washington, that important developments will soon be made, touching a financial operation, by which the Treasury has been made to bleed. The Democratic version of this story is as follows:—An Ohio man, named Minor, obtained from Secretary Corwin, upwards of a year ago, a transfer draft on New York, for the sum of $100,000, Minor agreeing to place the amount in proper hands in New Orleans within a specified time. This he failed to do, alleging that the institution in which he deposited the money had failed. Minor was recommended to the Secretary as responsible and honorable, by the President of a Bank or Insurance Company in Ohio; and several letters in relation to him passed between Mr. Corwin and other parties. Five thousand dollars of the money have been recovered, but the balance, it is said, will be a total loss. It is hoped that the late Secretary will explain, in due time, the details of this transaction.

Railroad Penalties in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, June 9th.—The Committee on Railroads have reported to the Legislature a bill, which provides that all trains shall come to a full stop at all draw-bridges, and wherever the track crosses that of other roads. The engineers are to be fined and imprisoned, and the president and directors being parties thereto, shall be fined $1,000. It also requires men to be stationed at all the switches under similar penalties, and where speed is over thirty miles per hour, a brakesman is required for every car, under a penalty of $1,000. Engineers neglecting to stop the train when persons are seen upon the track, are to be deemed guilty of manslaughter, if such persons are killed. The presidents of all roads within the State must reside within its boundaries, and the officers of roads out of the State are not to be allowed to hold any offices upon roads in the State, under a penalty of $1,000 per day.

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.—The treaty of peace concluded between Mexico and the United States, at the close of the late war, contains the following provision, which would seem to point out an easy mode of settling the Mesilla boundary dispute:

"If, unhapily, any disagreement should arise between the Governments of the two republics, whether with respect to the interpretation of any stipulation in this treaty, or with respect to any other particular concerning the political or commercial relations of the two nations, a resort shall not be had to reprisals, aggression or hostility of any kind, by the one republic against the other, until the Government of that which deems itself aggrieved, shall have maturely considered, in the spirit of peace and good neighborhood, *whether it would not be better that it should be settled by the arbitration of Commissioners appointed on each side, or by that of a friendly nation*; and, should such course be proposed by either party, it shall be *acceded to by the other*, unless deemed by it altogether incompatible with the nature of the difference or the circumstances of the case."

WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD.—We learn from the Charleston (S. C.) papers that the entire issue of $200,000 of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad seven per cent Second Mortgage Bonds, has been negotiated through Alonzo J. White, Broker, of that city, which will, we understand enable the enterprising and energetic President of the road—General W. W. Harllee—to complete it forthwith.

By advices from Jamaica to the 1st instant, we learn that the difficulty between the Council and the Assembly is growing more and more serious.—Governor Grey has addressed a communication to the senior magistrate of St. Andrew, calling upon the magistracy of the parish to adopt measures for the preservation of the public peace, which might be disturbed if the prisoners are liberated from the penitentiaries, in consequence of the want of means in the public chest to support these prisons The Governor had already ordered the female prisoners to be released, and the males are to be gradually released. It is said that unless the Council recede from their position, there is every probability of a civil war in Jamaica, in less than three months.

HAY.—Two loads of Hay from Forsyth county, 120 miles from this place, were brought here on Saturday last, by R. A. Shultz, and sold for $1 per 100 lbs. If it had been well cured it would have sold for $1 25 or more. The loads weighed 3012 and 2750 lbs., and the smaller load was hauled over the Plank Road by two horses.

The example of Mr. Shultz is worthy of imitation by our up country friends.—*Observer.*

The Crops.

Throughout the Eastern section of this State we hear very general complaint among the farmers of the backwardness and unpromising condition of the crops. No rain of consequence has fallen in some time, and a general drought prevails. The stand of corn and cotton is very poor, and both are very small for the season. We hear of farmers who refuse to sell any more of their old crop of corn, fearing they will not make enough for the support of their families. The oat crop is shorter than it has been known in several years. In the tobacco growing counties of the State, there is a general scarcity of tobacco plants, and an unusualy short crop is anticipated. The weather has been generally cool for the season, the nights cool, with only a few hot days.—*Goldsboro' Rep. & Pat.*

DEATH OF GEN. RILEY.—Brevet Major General Riley died at Buffalo, on Thursday night, aged 66 years. He has been suffering for some time from a cancer, and leaves a widow and five children. The funeral, with military honors, will take place to-morrow afternoon.

[illegible] the following [illegible] furnished by Mr. L. Leffler, [illegible] of the Royal College of Surgeons, and who vouches for it as a "medicine that will effect a revolution in the healing art, as regards the prevention and cure not only of small pox, but also of measles and scarlatina, however malignant the type, in a manner more efficient and extraordinary than could ever have been hitherto anticipated even by the most ardent philanthropist."

"On the first appearance of fever or irritation ushering in attacks, whether occurring in families or large communities, the subjoined mode of treatment should at once be entered on: Take one grain of powdered foxglove or digitalis, (valuable in the ratio of its greenness—the dark should be rejected.) and one of the sulphate of zinc, (this article is commonly known as white vitriol.) These should be rubbed thoroughly in a mortar or other convenient vessel, with four or five drops of water; this done, a naggin (or about four ounces) more, with some syrup or sugar, should be added. Of this mixture, a table spoonful should be given an adult, and two teaspoonfuls to a child, every second hour, until symptoms of disease vanish.

"Thus conducted, convalescence, as if by magic, will result. The rapidity of an event so auspicious will equally delight and astonish. It may, however, be necessary further to note, that should the bowels become obstructed in progress of the disease, an evil by no means common, then a drachm of the compound powder of jalap, (formed of two parts cream of tartar with one of jalap,) and one grain of the herb, treated as above, formed into a pastil with syrup of sugar, should be given to an adult, and half the quantity to a child. This simple medicine shuts out every other form or article whatever, as totally unnecessary, if not pernicious.

"The *methoduo medendi* of these medicines, capable of effecting results so gigantic, remain now only to be given, and appears to be as follows: The herb by its anti-febrile properties, lays hold at once of the fever, the prolific source of woe, which it immediately strangles, while the zinc acts the part of a tonic, instantly restoring the equilibrium."

Mr. Larkin adds: "No emigrant or government vessel should hereafter be allowed to put to sea without a few pence worth of these protections; and it is further ardently hoped that, as the dearest interests of our common humanity are so vitally involved in this discovery, the press of all countries will give publicity to this announcement."

Boston Courier,

The Condition of India.

The Friend of China says that in the Presidency of Madras, East Indies, "upwards of twenty millions have been reduced to such utter wretchedness of condition, and abjectness of feeling, that it would be difficult to find a parallel in any other country." According to one of the Government engineers, two hundred and fifty thousand perish miserably by famine in another Presidency, through the neglect of Government.

We wonder if Mrs. Stowe cannot be induced to go to the East Indians, and write a book on the sufferings and distresses and deaths, of free British subjects there! She might be enabled to produce something without drawing on her imagination for her facts, as she did in the writing of Uncle Tom's Cabin, that would open the eyes of the Duchess of Southerland, and other "Ladies of England," to horrors that are practiced in their own dominions such as have no parallel upon the face of the earth. Such an opening of visual organs might lead to an amelioration of evils—might save the lives of hundreds of thousands!

"Two hundred and fifty thousand perish miserably by famine," in one Presidency, says an official—a government engineer. What a prolific text this would be to commence with! "Uncle Tom" would be nowhere, and southern slavery would cease to be looked on as much of an evil, even by the abolitionists, when viewed in connection with this wholesale starvation of human beings.

Ah, but these poor people, starved to death under the horrible oppression of British slavery, are nominally free! Therefore no pity is extended them.—No abolitionist commiserates them as they lay down and die by the quarter of a million, from starvation! No fanatic raises his voice in their behalf.—Mrs. Stowe cannot write, and the Duchess of Southerland won't see suffering among free men and women. They are free, and that's sufficient. But to the Southern slave, who has no conception of what hunger, or want, or privation is, all of their sympathies are extended! What miserable hypocrisy!

New Orleans Bulletin.

The Breathing Places of London.

THE BEAUTIFUL PARKS AND SQUARES.

In the "Rural Essays" of Mr Downing, recently published, a chapter is devoted to "the Parks of London." The writer first gives the dark side of the picture, sketches the damps, the fogs, and the heavy look of the great metropolis, and then he proceeds to give the bright side. Turning to the west end of London, he describes its peculiar and distinguishing luxury to consist in the fact that "it holds the country in its lap." In the midst of London, lying in almost a connected series are the great Parks—Hyde Park, Regent's Park, St. James and Green Park, and Kensington Gardens. St. James' Park and Green Park are enormous pieces of real pleasure ground, scenery, with broad glades of turf, noble trees, rich masses of shrubbery and flowery plants, lakes filled with rare water fowl, and all open to the enjoyment of hundreds of thousands daily. But the pride of London is in Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens, which together contain nearly eight hundred acres, so that one has to make a circuit of about seven miles, to go over the entire circumference.

If, says Mr. D., you enter Hyde Park between seven and eight in the morning, when all the world of fashion is asleep, you will fancy, after you have left the gateways, that you ha! made a great mistake, and strolled out into the country unawares. Scarcely a person is to be seen at this time of day, unless it be some lonely foot passenger, who looks as if he had lost his wits or his way, at this early hour. But you see broad grass meadows, with scattered groups of trees, and your impression that you had got astray, and quite out of the reach of the metropolis is confirmed by hearing the tinkle of sheep bells But this is Hyde Park in dishabille. Go in again in the afternoon, any time during the London season, and the place will be so altered and anihilated by the *dramatis personæ*, that you hardly identify it as the *locale* of the solitary country ramble you took in the morning. The Kensington Gardens are not only more spacious and grand than Hyde Park, but the trees are larger and more grove-like, and the broad glades of soft, green turf, are of a darker and richer green.

The grand avenue of elms is some hundreds of years old, and is always majestic and venerable.—No carriages or horses are permitted in Kensington Gardens, but its shadowy lawns are sacred to pedestrians, and are especially the gambol-fields of thousands of lovely children. It is said that as many as two hundred thousand persons have been in Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens at once. Regent's Park comprises about three hundred and thirty-six acres of land, ornamental plantations, drives and carriage roads! It has a younger look than the others, and among its attractions are the Royal Botanic Garden, with its rich collection of plants, and the Zoological Garden, some twenty acres in extent, where may be seen thousands of living animals. But these luxuries of fresh air and green fields, are not wholly confined to the west end of London. In almost all parts of the Great Metropolis are open places of eight or ten acres, filled with trees, shrubs, grass and fountains, and besides these, a new square called the Victoria Park, of two hundred and ninety acres has been laid out lately in the eastern portion of London, especially for the recreation and amusement of the poorer classes who are confined in that part of the town.—*Inquirer.*

THE LANGUAGE OF JOY AND SORROW.—We [illegible] to be better acquainted with the miseries than [illegible] the happiness of life. This is shadowed forth in the fact, that at least in the English langnage [ill

Here is a capital satirical sketch by the late Edgar A. Poe. Let those who aspire to the distinction of a Lionship with qualifications, like those of the hero her introduced, read and improve by it. It will further their designs, no doubt.

Lionizing.

——all people went
Upon their ten toes in wonderment.
[Bishop Hall's Satires.

I am—that is to say, I *was*—a great man; but I am neither the author of Junius, nor the man in the mask; for my name, I believe, is Robert Jones, and I was born somewhere in the city of Fum-Fudge.

The first action of my life was the taking hold of my nose with both hands. My mother saw this, and called me a genius:—my father wept for joy, and presented me with a treatise on Nosology. This I mastered before I was breeched.

I now began to feel my way in the science, and soon came to understand that, provided a man had a nose sufficiently conspicuous, he might, by merely following it, arrive at a Lionship. But my attention was not confined to theories alone. Every morning I gave my proboscis a couple of pulls and swallowed a *half* dozen of drams.

When I came of age my father asked me, one day, if I would step with him into his study.

"My son," said he, when we were seated, "what is the chief end of your existence?"

"My father," I answered, "it is the study of Nosology."

"And what, Robert," he inquired, "is Nosology?"

"Sir," I said, "it is the science of Noses."

"And can you tell me," he demanded, "what is the meaning of a nose?"

"A nose, my father," I replied, greatly softened, "has been variously defined by about a thousand different authors." [Here I pulled out my watch.] "It is now noon or thereabouts—we shall have time to get through with them all before midnight. To commence then:—The nose, according to Bartholinus, is that protuberance—that bump—that excrescence—that ——."

"Will do, Robert," interrupted the good old gentleman. "I am thunderstruck at the extent of your information—I am, positively—upon my soul." [Here he closed his eyes and placed his hand upon his heart.] "Come here." [Here he took me by the arm.] "Your education may now be considered as finished—it is high time you should scuffle for yourself—and you cannot do a better thing than merely follow your nose—so—so—so." [Here he kicked me down stairs and out of the door]—"so get out of my house, and God bless you!"

As I felt within me the divine *afflatus*, I considered this accident rather fortunate than otherwise. I resolved to be guided by the paternal advice. I determined to follow my nose. I gave it a pull or two upon the spot, and wrote a pamphlet on Nosology forthwith.

All Fum-Fudge was in an uproar.

"Wonderful genius!" said the Quarterly.

"Superb physiologist!" said the Westminster.

"Clever fellow!" said the Foreign.

"Fine writer!" said the Edinburgh.

"Profound thinker!" said the Dublin.

"Great man!" said Bentley.

"Divine soul!" said Fraser.

"One of us!" said Blackwood.

"Who can he be?" said Mrs. Bas-Bleu.

"What can he be?" said big Miss Bass-Bleu.

"Where can he be?" said little Miss Bas-Bleau. But I paid these people no attention whatever—I just stopped into the shop of an artist.

The Duchess of Bless-my-Soul was sitting for her portrait; the Marquis of So-and-So was holding the Duchess' poodle; the Earl of This-and-That was flirting with her salts; and his Royal Highness of Touch-me-Not was leaning upon the back of her chair.

I approached the artist, and turned up my nose.

"Oh, beautiful!" sighed her Grace.

"Oh, my!" lisped the Marquis.

"Oh, shocking!" groaned the Earl.

"Oh, abominable!" growled his Royal Highness.

"What will you take for it?" asked the artist.

"For his *nose?*" shouted her Grace.

"A thousand pounds," said I, sitting down.

"A thousand pounds?" inquired the artist, musingly.

"A thousand pounds," said I.

"Beautiful!" said he, entranced.

"A thousand pounds," said I.

"Do you warrant it?" he asked, turning the nose to the light.

"I do," said I, blowing it well.

"Is it *quite* original?" he inquired, touching it with reverence.

"Humph!" said I, twisting it to one side.

"Has *no* copy been taken?" he demanded, surveying it through a microscope.

"None," said I, turning it up.

"*Admirable!*" he ejaculated, thrown quite off his guard by the beauty of the manœuvre.

"A thousand pounds," said I.

"A *thousand* pounds?" said he.

"Precisely," said I.

"A thousand *pounds?*" said he.

"Just so," said I.

"You shall have them," said he. "What a piece of *virtu!*" So he drew me a check upon the spot, and took a sketch of my nose. I engaged rooms in Jermyn-street, and sent her Majesty the ninety-ninth edition of the "Nosology," with a portrait of the proboscis. That sad little rake, the Prince of Wales, invited me to dinner.

We were all lions and *recherches*.

There was a modern Platonist. He quoted Porphyry, Lamblicus, Plotinus, Proclus, Hierocles, Maximus Tyrius, and Syrianus.

There was a human-perfectibility man. He quoted Thurgot, Price, Priestly, Condorcet, De Stael, and the "Ambitious Student in ill Health."

There was Sir Positive Paradox. He observed that all fools were philosophers, and that all philosophers were fools.

There was Æstheticus Ethix. He spoke of fire, unity, and atoms; bi-part and pre-existent soul; affinity and discord; primitive intelligence and homoomeria.

There was Theologos Theology. He talked of Eusebius and Arianus; heresy and the Council of Nice; Puseyism and consubstantialism; Homousios and Homouioisios.

There was Fricassee from the Rocher de Cancale. He mentioned Muriton of red tongue; cauliflowers with *veloute* sauce; veal *a la* St. Menehoult; marinade *a la* St. Florentin; and orange jellies *en mosaiques*.

There was Bibulus O'Bumper. He touched upon Latour and Markbrumen; upon Mousseux and Chambertin; upon Richbourg and St. George; upon Haubrion, Leonville, and Medoc; upon Barac and Preignac; upon Grave, upon Sauterne, upon Lafitte, and upon St. Peray. He shook his head at Clos de Vougeot, and told, with his eyes shut, the difference between Sherry and Amontillado.

There was Signor Tintontintino, from Florence.—He discoursed of Cimabue, Arpino, Carpaccio, and Argostino—of the gloom of Caravaggio, of the amenity of Albano, of the colors of Titian, of the frowns of Ruben, and of the waggeries of Jan Steen.

There was the President of the Fun-Fudge University. He was of opinion that the moon was called Bendis in Thrace, Bubastis in Egypt, Dian in Rome, and Artemis in Greece.

There was a Grand Turk from Stamboul. He could not help thinking that the angels were horses, hawks, and bulls: that somebody in the sixth heaven had seventy thousand heads; and that the earth was supported by a sky-blue cow with an incalculable number of green horns.

There was Delphinus Polyglott. He told us what had become of the eighty-three lost tragedies of Æschylus; of the fifty-four orations of Isæus; of the three hundred and ninety-one speeches of Lysias; of the hundred and eighty treatises of Theophrastus; of the eighth book of the conic sections of Apollonius; of Pindar's hymns and dithyrambics; and of the five and forty tragedies of Homer Junior.

There was Ferdinand Fitz-Fossillus Feltspar. He informed us all about internal fires and tertiary formations; about aeriforms, fluidiforms, and solidiforms; about quartz and marl; about schist and schorl; about gneum and trap; about talc and calc; about blende and horn-blende; about mica-slate and pudding-stone; about cyanite and lepidolite; about hæmatite and chrysolite; about antimony and calcedony; about manganese, and whatever you please.

There was myself. I spoke of myself; of myself, of myself, of myself;—of Nosology, of my pamphlet, and of myself. I turned up my nose, and I spoke of myself.

"Marvellous clever man!" said the Prince.

"Superb!" said his guests:—and next morning her Grace of Bless-my-Soul paid me a visit.

"Will you go to Almack's, pretty creature?" she said, tapping me under the chin.

"Upon honor," said I.

"Nose and all?" she asked.

"As I live," I replied.

"Here then is a chance for my life. Shall I say you *will* be there?"

"Dear Duchess, with all my heart."

"Pshaw, no!—but with all your nose?"

"Every bit of it, my love," said I;—and gave it a twist or two, and found myself at Almack's.

The rooms were crowded to suffocation

"He is coming!" said somebody on the staircase.

"He is coming!" said somebody farther still.

"He is come!" exclaimed the Duchess. "He is come, the little love!",—and seizing me firmly by both hands, she kissed me thrice upon the nose.

A marked sensation immediately ensued.

"*Diavalo!*" cried Count Capricornutti.

"*Dios guarda!*" muttered Don Stiletto.

"*Mille tonnerres!*" ejaculated Prince de Grenouille.

"*Tousand teufel!*" growled the Elector of Bluddennuff.

It was not to be borne. I grew angry. I turned short upon Bluddennuff.

"Sir!" said I to him, "you are a baboon."

"Sir" he replied, after a pause, "*Donner and Blitzen!*"

This was all that could be desired. We exchanged cards. At Chalk-Farm, the next morning, I shot off his nose—and then called upon my friends.

"*Bele!*" said the first.

"Fool!" said the second.

"Dolt!" said the third.

"Ass!" said the fourth.

"Ninny!" said the fifth.

"Noodle?" said the sixth.

"Be off!" said the seventh.

At all this I felt mortified, and so called upon my father.

"Father," I asked, "what is the chief end of my existence?"

"My son," he replied, "it is still the study of Nosology; but in hitting the Elector upon the nose you have overshot your mark. You have a fine nose, it is true; but then Bluddennuff has none. You are damned, and he has become the hero of the day. I grant you that in Fum-Fudge the greatness of a lion is in proportion to the size of his proboscis—but, good heavens! there is no competing with a lion who has no probocis at all!"

American and British Steamships.

It is now about six years since the first American steamship left this city to establish regular communication, on our part, with Europe. Our first steamships were of an inferior character, they failed to equal in spead the old Cunarders, which had run for eight years. Respecting what had been done by both the English and our own steamships, we said on page 21, Vol. 4, *Scientific American*, October, 7, 1848; "no first rate voyage has yet been made across the Atlantic," the shortest at that time occupying eleven days made by the Europa. We also said, "our American steamships must, can, and shall yet perform the passage across the Atlantic at the rate of fifteen miles per hour; there is science and genius enough among our engineers and nautical architects to build the very finest steamships." It is now nearly five years since we expressed these opinions; let us see in the evolution of events if we formed anything like a correct estimate of the future of American steamships.

In April, 1850, the Atlantic, the first of a new line of American steamships, left this port on her voyage to Liverpool to compete with the celebrated Cunard line, for the mastery of the seas. Her first voyage was somewhat unfortunate, but from the beauty of her model, a general confidence was placed in her ultimate success. At intervals after that, three noble consorts, the Pacific Arctic and Baltic, were added to the line, all built after the same model. For the past two years they have made such voyages as have given them the supremacy over all the English steamships, both in point of speed and every excellent sea quality. This is manfully acknowledged by Capt. McKinnon, of the Royal Navy, in a work recently published, entitled "The resources and Settlements of America." He came to the United States in one of the Cunard steamships, and went back to England in the Baltic, one of the Collins' line, respecting which he uses the following language, "I am only doing justice to these magnificent vessels in stating that they are beyond any competition the finest, the fastest, and best sea boats in the world. I am sorry to be obliged to say this, but as a naval officer feel bound in candor to admit their great superiority. Their extraordinary easiness in the sea cannot fall to excite the admiration of the sailor. I never beheld anything like it. No sea ever came on board, there was no violent plunging, the steaming of the Baltic was the absolute poetry of motion." He attributes the superiority of American steamships to their long, gently graduated bows, and the buoyancy of the fore part in being relieved of the weight of the bowsprit. He calls the attention of the English ship builders to the absurdity of a heavy bowsprit on a steamship, and says, "the reason why we allowed Brother Jonathan to beat us on our own element is patent to the world, and may be summed up in one sentence, *the British moded is far inferior to the American.*" Here we have the unbiassed opinion of a most competent foreign judge, respecting the superiority of American steamships now—*they are the finest and fastest in the world.* Although the voyages of American steamships across the Atlantic have been shortened by thirty-six hours since we penned the remarks we have quoted at the beginning of this article, still, they have not yet come up to the mark which we then set up before them We expect to see American steamships making the passage from New York to Liverpool in eight days—the shortest yet marke has occupied 9 days and 17 hours. At the average speed of 15 miles per hour, this desirable result would be nearly accomplished, and surely, when some of our clipper ships, under canvass, have run over 22 miles per hour, it is not too much to expect that our steamships will make voyages across the Atlantic at an average speed of 15 miles per hour. A new steamship named the Arabia, has been added to the Cunrad Line. Its performances have equalled in speed those of her American rivals. The honest rivalry of two powerful lines like the Collins' and Cunard, will operate healthfully for improvements in steam navigation, not only as it regards speed, but the safety and comforts of passengers.

Our nautical architects and engineers have done well, and deserve the thanks of the country, but they can and must do better still. The next steamship which is to be built for the Collins' Line must go to Liverpool in less than nine days; this we expect, and we believe we will not be disappointed.

Scientific American.

The European Difficulty.

The London correspondent to the New York Commercial Advertiser, writes as follows in relation to the European difficulty:—

The exact nature of the demands of Russia upon Turkey are still enveloped as usual in the mysteries of diplomacy, but are supposed simply to be, that the various concessions granted to the Greek Church in Turkey during the last four centuries, shall now be confirmed and guaranteed by a regular diplomatic convention.

To this the reply of the Sultan has been that it is his firm intention to respect the letter of those concessions and extend them on all possible occasions in the most liberal manner, but that it would amount to total forfeiture of his independence if he were to submit to enter into treaties with other powers as to his obligations with his own subjects, and that consequently nothing shall induce him to submit to such requirements.

England at present has made no direct movement, nor is it believed it will interfere, except as mediator, unless it should prove that notwithstanding the solemn protest Russia made a few weeks since to the effect that she had no ulterior design upon the country, a deliberate resolution has been formed to attack it at any cost.

In London a belief prevails that the whole matter will end in explanations and compromises, but it must be confessed that this is to be attributed solely to the feeling that the continental absolutists are afraid of provoking a war, owing to the ulterior consequences which might result with regard to a new rising of Liberals, rather than from any sign to be geathered from the present aspect of affairs, or the tone in which they are apparently being carried on. Judging from all that has transpired thus far, a looker on would be justified in saying that a more determined resolution to bring about hostilities never manifested itself than that which is now to be seen in the conduct of Russia.

The probability, however, is that resistance on the part of the Sultan was not for a moment anticipated, and that all the warlike demonstrations and haughty notifications put forth, were resorted to in a firm belief that they would be acceded to through fear. This calculation having been disappointed, the step will perhaps be adopted of declaring that Prince Menchikoff has exceeded his instruction.

Jas. G. Cook, Esq. has been elected President of the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road, in place of John A. Williams, Esq. resigned. Mr. W. will continue a Director in the Company.—*Obs.*

The Rev. Dr. Chapin, of New York, who has lived on a yearly salary of $8,000 for the past eight days, has received the munificent sum of $1,000. On a visit to the U. S. Arsenal, on Saturday last, the customary National Salute on such occasions was fired.—*Observer.*

PUBLIC PARKS IN NEW YORK CITY.—There are in the city of New York nineteen public parks, valued at $9,151,000. Of these the most valuable is the Battery, which is set down at $3,000,000. The City Hall Park comes next, which is worth $2,500,000. The largest is Tompkins Square, the extent of which is not stated; the next in size is the Battery, covering about 11 acres; after which comes the Park, not far from 10½ acres.

TWENTY-SEVEN of the most respectable Merchants, residents in Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, say of STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT and of STABLER'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL, "that from our own experience and that of our customers, we confidently recommend them Pro Bono Publico. We have never known any remedies used for the diseases for which they are prescribed, to be so efficient and to give such entire satisfaction to all.

See advertisement on fourth page.

If any body has valuable Horses troubled with galls chafes, scratches, sprains or bruises, let him read the certificates of the five Express Co's of New York City, that the Mustang Liniment has cured their horses of those complaints and go and do likewise.

It is not a very difficult matter to produce a medicine above the knowledge of the "Profession," as is well proves by the new ingredients and chemical affinities produced in the Mustang Liniment, which supercedes all the old preparations in its surprising cures.

See advertisement on fourth page.

Holloway's Pills, a never-failing remedy for Complaints of the Stomach, Indigestion, and Sick Headaches.

☞This extraordinary medicine will effect cures after every other remedy has been tried in vain. Persons in any way from general debility, sick headaches, bile, stomach or liver complaints, may rest assured that a course of these Pills will effect a radical cure, however bad their cases may be, as it is confidently asserted that this medicine acts so directly upon the very mainsprings of life, that no disease, however severe, can resist its influence. Every one, therefore, who is subject to any of the above mentioned disorders should have recourse to Holloway's Pills.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple, Bar, London,) and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in Boxes at 37½c., 87c., $1 50. each Wholesale by the principal Drug houses of the Union; by Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, New York; S. B. & J. A. Evans, Wilmington, N. C.

☞There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

Ask any one who has ever Used

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.

What they think of them? Ninety-nine in a hundred will tell you they are the best Pills for liver complaint sick headache and dyspepsia that they have ever used. Read the following from one of our most respectable citizens.

NEW YORK, August, 3, 1852.

I do hereby certify that I have been suffering from a pain in my side and breast for a long time, and after trying many remedies came to the conclusion that my liver was affected. I immediately commenced using Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, and the few that I have taken have already given me more relief than all the other medicines I have taken put together. I went to a clairvoyant to consult him; after examing me carefully, he advised me to continue the use of Dr. M'Lane's Pills, that they would effectually cure me. W. W. PHILPS, No. 2 Columbia place.

P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all the respectable Drug Stores in this city.

☞Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS. There are others, Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. For sale in Wilmington N. C, by Wm. H. Lippitt Druggist.

To the Qualified Voters of Duplin County.

GENTLEMEN:—

Yielding to the continued solicitations of my fellow-citizens, I announce myself a candidate for the office of the Superior Court Clerkship, and solicit your suffrages. If I should be elected, it is my intention to keep the office at Kenansville, and to be prompt, faithful and industrious in the discharge of my duties.

HENRY R. KORNEGAY.

KENANSVILLE, Duplin Co., N. C,, June 17th, '53 41-te

KENANSVILLE, DUPLIN COUNTY, N. C., May, 1853.

Fellow-Citizens of Duplin County:

To avoid misrepresentation, and to place myself in an unequivocal position, I have chosen this method of saying to you, that I am a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk, and solicit your suffrages at the ensuing August election. If, in your judgment, you see cause to elect me, the many duties and obligations of the office shall be discharged with zeal and fidelity. JOHN J. WHITEHEAD.

May 18, 1853. 37-te

To the Voters of New Hanover County.

Fellow-Citizens:—In a short time it will devolve upon you to elect from amongst your number, a suitable person to fill the office of County Court Clerk. Allow me to present to your consideration, my name as a candidate for that office; and at the same time to return my sincere thanks for your liberal suffrages heretofore bestowed, and to promise you if elected, to discharge the several duties of that office with fidelity and zeal. SAM'L R. BUNTING.

April 13th, 1853 187-te—32-te

☞We are authorized to announce Dr. JAMES F. SIMPSON, as again a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk, of New Hanover County. Dr. S. pledges himself, if elected, to discharge the duties of his office with industry and fidelity. [April 29.—33-te*

☞We are authorized to announce Mr. GEORGE M. BISHOP, as a candidate at the ensuing election in August next, for the office of County Court Clerk of New Hanorer County. Mr. Bishop pledges himself, if elected, to discharge the duties o the office faithfully and to the best of his ability. May 12.—212-6t—36-te

SUPERIOR COURT CLERK.

☞We are authorized to announce Mr. H. W. FOY as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk at the ensuing August election.

May 6th, 1853 35-te

☞We are authorized to announce Dr. JOHN C. BROADHURST as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk at the ensuing August election.

May 6th, 1853 35-te

GEO. W. ROSE,

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,

June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from trading for a certain Note of hand, made by me, payable to S J. Bardin, for Ninety-Seven Dollars, wrote one day after date, and dated August 23, 1851, signed by me, and witnessed by Wright Gregory, bearing a credit of Fifty-Seven Dollars 95-100, September the 29th, 1851, for the above named Note is paid in full. JOHN COLWELL.

June 13th, 1853. 41-3t

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that the line of FOUR HORSE POST COACHES between this place and Warsaw is still in operation, notwithstanding the low stage of water on the river, and the law of Congress in regard to passenger boats.

The time of arrival and departure is as follows:

Leave Fayettevill daily at 3 o'clock, A. M.
Arrive at Warsaw at 3 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Warsaw at 10 or 11 o'clock, A. M.
Arrive at Fayettevill at 10 o'clock, P. M.

June 17.—[41-6m] M. McKINNON.

PREPARED

SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME

OF THE MOST APPROVED QUALITY,

Especially beneficial to Turneps and all other Root Crops.

HOYT & CO., Agents,

No. 134 Water Street, and 132 West St, Corner of Dey Street, New York.

A FERTILIZER producing all the immediate effect of the best Peruvian Guano, with the advantage of being much more lasting in the soil. Thoroughly tested, and found to more than realize the expectations of all those who have already tried it. The best evidence of this is the largely increased demand this season over the past year. Put up in bags of 160 lbs; barrels 150 lbs. each. Buyers will please be particular to observe our brand upon each bag or barrel.

Also, for sale, American and Foreign Field and Garden Seeds, English Ray Grass, Foul Meadow Grass, fine mixed Lawn Grass, White Clover, Osage, Orange, &c.

June 17th, 1853 41-3m

CLOTHING FOR THE FALL OF 1853!

PURCHASERS OF CLOTHING are informed that we are manufacturing the LARGEST ASSORTMENT of CLOTHING, (at wholesale only) suitable for the Country Trade, to be found in the States.

☞We do business on the ONE PRICE SYSTEM.

Orders promptly filled. An examination of our stock is solicited HANFORD & BROTHER.

29 Park Row, (opposite the Astor House.) N. Y.

N. B. We are the largest manufacturers of OILED CLOTHING in the country. RUBBER CLOTHING at the lowest market rates. [June 17th, '53.—41-3m

FINE WALKING CANES.—A few very fine Gold and Silver head Canes, are offered for sale at low prices at the emporium; also Ivory and Pearl heads.

June 17. C. MYERS, No. 1 Granite Row.

THE ALBONI HAT.—Do you wish a light, cool, and pleasant wearing Hat? If so, by all means get one of the new style of *Albonis*, as they are decidedly the neatest and most fashionable hat of the season, entirely a new style; call and see them at the Granite Row Emporium.

June 17. C. MYERS, Proprietor.

CAUTION! CAUTION!!—The *Genuine Gold Bar, or Grand Dad's Twist Tobacco*, can be had of the subscribers at the Fruit Depot. The counterfeits on the above brand are very inferior. WILKINSON & ESLER.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having, at June Term, 1853, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of New Hanover, qualified as administratrix on the Estate of Isham Armstrong, dec'd, hereby notifies all parties indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. MARY ARMSTRONG, Ad'x.

June 14, 1853 41-3m

DIED,

In this town, on the 15th inst., CHARLES FREDRICK, aged 3 years and 8 months, son of J. MULOCK, Esq.

In this town, on the 14th instant, ELIZA JEWETT, infant daughter of Rev. J. Lewis Shuck, late Missionary in China.

In this town, on the 10th inst., WILLIAM JOSEPH MURPHY, son of James W. and Winney Waltern, aged 3 years, 9 months and 26 days.

In this county, on the evening of Friday, the 10th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. Newkirk, Mrs. SOPHIA WILKINGS, aged about 50 years.

In Columbus county, on the 24th May, ELIZABETH VAUSE, wife of Ephraim Vause, aged about 40 years. Also, on the 27th May, JOHN VAUSE, aged 8 years and 20 days. Also, EPHRAIM VAUSE, the 27th May, aged 15 years and 25 days. Also, ELIZABETH JANE VAUSE, on the 28th May, aged 5 years and 7 months. Also, WILLIAM B. VAUSE, on the 30th May, aged 19 years, 1 month and 17 days. Also, JAS. C. VAUSE, on the 4th June, aged 17 years, 3 months and 4 days, all sons and daughters of Ephraim Vause and Elizabeth Vause, all of typhoid fever. Thus, in two short weeks, a kind husband and father was bereived of an affectionate wife and 5 children and left to mourn his irreparable loss. COM.

At Kenansville, on the evening of the 20th May, JULIA, infant daughter of Col. John J., and Mary A. Whitehead, aged 11 months.

In McCracken county, Kentucky, on the 3d instant of pneumonia, CLARRA ROUSE, wife of John B. Rouse, formerly of New Hanover county, N. C., aged about 39 years. She was a loving wife, an indulgent mother and kind mistress. She has left a husband and seven children, many relations and friends to mourn their irreparable loss.—COM.

At his residence in Bladen county, on Monday last, in the 86th year of his age, WILLIAM H. BEATTY, Esq. He met death through the approach of a short and painful sickness, with remarkable firmness and equanimity, based upon the consciousness of a well spent life, and steadfast faith in the great Redeemer.—COM.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

June 11—Schr. John C. Calhoun, Case, from Boston, to J. H. Flanner.

Schr. H. Hallock, Pow, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Schr. Leopold O'Donnell, Townsend, from Alexandria, to Geo. Harriss; with coal.

Schr. Lillie Saunders, Corson, from Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. Perseverance, Torrey, from New London, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

Schr. Eugene, Lovell, from Boston, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Steamer Evergreen, Watson, from Fayetteville, to W. H. McRary.

12—Steamer Maj. Wm. Barnet, Barber. from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Schr. Henry P. Gibson, Avery, fm New London. to master.

Bremen Barque Figaro, Beckman, from New York, to Kidder & Martin.

Schr Elouise, Robinson, from New York, to Miles Costin; with mdze.

U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Burns, from Charleston, with 45 passengers.

13—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, from Charleston, with 34 passengers.

13—Schr. Harvest, Williams, from Boston, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

14—Steamer Spray, fm Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

15—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Lemmerman, from Charleston, with 42 passengers.

June 15—Steamer Henrietta, Rothwell, from Kelly's Cove, to Wessel & Eilers.

16.—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, from Charleston, with 80 passengers.

CLEARED

12—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Price, for Charleston, with 24 passengers.

Brig Cape Fear, ——, for Cuba, by M. Costin; with lumber.

13—Schr. John W. Anderson, Watson, for Baltimore, by Geo. Harriss; with 60,000 feet lumber.

U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Burns, for Charleston, with 26 passengers.

13—Schr. T. A. Ward, Hoff, for New York, by Freeman & Houston; with 6,847 bush. rough rice, 552 bbls. turpentine, 806 do. rosin.

June 14.—Brig Gen. Marshall, Colcord, for Boston, by J. & D. McRae & Co; with 163,015 ft. lumber.

Barque E. Churchill, Blake, for Gaudaloupe, by Peirce & Dudley; with 100,000 ft. lumber, 200,000 shingles, 2 buggies.

Brig Nancy Pratt, Bates, for South America, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with lumber.

Steamer Henrietta, Rothwell, for Kelly's Cove, by Wessel & Ellers.

Steamer Spray, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Schr. Rhode Island, Murray, for New York, by J. R. Blossom; with naval stores.

14—Schr. S. R. Potter, Sooy, for St. Thomas, by Rankin & Martin; with lumber and naval stores.

14—Schr. Araminta, Andrews, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro.; with 20 bbls. pine oil, 180 do. spirits turpentine, 200 do. rosin, 28 bales cotton, 5 boxes tobacco, and 21,000 feet lumber.

Steamer Maj. Wm. Barnet, Barber, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

15—Steamer Evergreen, Watson, for Fayetteville, by W. H. McRary.

Brig Brazilian, Bray, for Robbinston, Me., by Peirce & Dudley; with 90.000 feet timber, 40,000 do. lumber.

Br. Brig Phantom, Tullock, for Liverpool, by J. & D. McRae & Co; with 952 bbls. turpentine.

Schr. Mary Wise, Crockett, for West Indies, by DeRosset & Brown; with lumber and shingles.

Schr. Adele, Applegit, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Price, for Charleston, with 51 passengers.

15—Schr. Corvo, Cables, for Rockland, Me., by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 70,000 feet lumber

16.—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Burns, for Charleston, with 34 passengers.

Schr. Isabella Thompson, Batchelor, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores and lumber.

Fire and Life Insurance.

THE Subscriber holds the Agency for ALL the Fire and Life Insurance Companies in North Carolina, (Six,) and is always ready to attend to taking risks on lives or property. Office, on the lower floor of the Custom House.

A. A. BROWN.

June 16th, 1853. 242-1tw-3td.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership lately subsisting between the undersigned, under the firm of James Dawson & Co., was dissolved on the tenth day of June, 1853, by mutual consent. All debts owing to said firm, are to be received by Andrew Maclean, or by John Dawson, who has purchased the entire interests of James Dawson, in the effects and credits of said firm; and all demands against said partnership, are to be presented to said Andrew Maclean, or John Dawson, for payment. JAMES DAWSON.

ANDREW MACLEAN.

Wilmington, N. C., June, 1853. 239-8t—41-4t

JOHN DAWSON, having purchased the entire interest of James Dawson, in the late firm of James Dawson & Co., the undersigned have this day entered into a Co-partnership in the name of JOHN DAWSON & CO., for the purpose of carrying on the general business of buying and selling GOODS, WARES AND MERCHANDIZE, as heretofore conducted by said late firm. JOHN DAWSON.

June 10, 1853. ANDREW MACLEAN.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of James Dawson & Co. by notes, which are past due, or by open accounts running more than 12 months, are required to make immediate payment to one of the undersigned, as the absolute necessity of settling up the business of said late firm, makes it impossible to grant further indulgence.

JOHN DAWSON.

ANDREW MACLEAN.

June 10, 1853. 239-8t—41-4t

☞Commercial and Herald copy 1m

ROBESON COUNTY LAND FOR SALE.

WE offer for sale about 40,000 ACRES OF LAND in Robeson County—much of this is well adapted for making Turpentine. We have one tract of 4,415 acres, lying from 1½ to 3 miles from Lumber River, and 13 miles from the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, which is as beautiful Turpentine land as any in the County. Many good tracts for farming purposes may also be selected.

This Land will be sold low, and on advantageous terms.

JOSEPH THOMPSON,
ROBERT S. FRENCH.

Lumberton, N. C June 6, 1853. 236-4t—39-2t

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, Raleigh, N. C.

THE 22d term of this School will commence on the 6th of July, 1853, and continue five months.

For a circular, containing full information, apply to the subscriber. ALBERT SMEDES, Rector.

June 11, 1853 238—41-1t

BOTTLING ESTABLISHMENT

R. ROBINSON, Wilmington, N. C.,

HAVING opened an establishment for the preparation and bottling of MINERAL WATER of all kinds—such as Lemon, Sarsaparilla, &c.; also, GINGER POP, and in general every description of beverages, together with a very superior article of EFFERVESCENT CIDER, is prepared to supply orders for the same to any amount at 33½ cents per dozen for the Mineral Water and Pop, and 37½ cts. per dozen for the Cider, delivered free of additional charge at any part of the town, and forwarded to any part of the country where ordered at the charge of those ordering.

March 7, 1852 155-3m—27-6m

N. E. RUM.—20 bbls. for sale by

June 16 FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

A VERY FINE LOT OF N. C. HAMS, just received, by C. DuPRE & CO.

LADIES, those Trunks, Carpet Bags, and Hat Boxes have arrived and this day landed. If you would have an article made expressly for you, and at a low figure, call at

June 14. SCOTT & BALDWIN'S.

GOLD PENS.—A large and varied assortment, prices from $1 25 to $4, received this morning per Express, and for sale at S. W. WHITAKER'S.

FANCY NOTIONS, for June, for sale at

June 14 S. W. WHITAKER'S.

Wilmington Market.

Bacon, ℔ lb.			Virginia	2 00	2 30
Hams	0 00	@ 0 00	Yellow do.	2 00	2 25
Sides, M.	7 00	@ 8 00	Flour	0 00	0 00
Shoulders	0 00	@ 0 00	Corn	2 25	2 25
Tallow	12½	@ 16	Fodder	0 00	0 00
Adamantine	12½	@ 37½	Rosin, No. 1, 0 00	@	0 00
Sperm	45	@ 50	do. No. 2, 0 00	@	0 00
Coffee, ℔ lb.			do. No. 3, 0 00	@	1 05
Java	12½	@ 14	Spts Turp, ℔ gallon	00	@ 32½
Laguayra	11	@ 12	Varnish, ℔ gal,	20	@ 22
Cuba	10	@ 10½	Oils, ℔ gallon.		
Rio	10	@ 10½	Sperm	1 15	@ 1 65
St. Domingo	9½	@ 10½	Linseed, raw	70	@ 75
Cotton, ℔ lb.	9½	@ 9½	do. boiled	00	@ 80
Corn Meal, ℔ bush	70	@ 75	Whale	0 00	@ 0 00
Domestics,			Rosin	20	@ 75
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7½	@ 8	Potatoes,		
Yarn, ℔ lb.	16	@ 17	Sweet, ℔ bush.	75	@ 80
Eggs, ℔ doz.	16	@ 18	Irish, do.	00	@ 0 00
Empty Barrels, each,			do. ℔ bbl.	1 00	@ 2 00
Spts. Turp.	0 00	@ 2 15	Provisions, ℔ lb.		
Feathers, ℔ lb.	42	@ 45	N. C. Bacon,		
Fish, ℔ bbl.,			Hams	11½	@ 12½
Mullets,	none	@ 0 00	Middlings	11	@ 11½
Mackerel, No. 1		@ 0 00	Shoulders	00	@ 10
do. No. 2		@ 0 00	Hog round	10½	@ 11
do. No. 3		@ 0 00	Western Bacon,		
Shad, Ocean,		@12 00	Middlings	8	@ 9
Herrings, East.		@ 3 50	Shoulders	7	@ 8
do. N.C. cut,		@ 8 00	N. C. Lard	11	@ 11½
do. Smoked, ℔ box		@ 00	West'n do	nom	@ 12
Dry Cod, ℔ cwt.	0	@ 0	Butter	20	@ 25
Flour, ℔ bbl.,			Cheese	00	@ 00
Canal	5 50	@ 7 50	Pork, Mess, ℔ bbl.	17 00	@18 00
Baltimore	0 00	@ 0 00	do. Prime	00 00	@00 00
Fayetteville	0 00	@ 5 75	Beef, Mess.	00 00	@14 00
Grain, ℔ bush.			do. Fulton Market	00 00	@20 00
Corn	56	@ 57½	Poultry,		
Oats	00	@ 00	Chickens, live	18	@ 37½
White Beans		@ 0 00	do. dead	35	@ 40
Pease, Cow	00	@ 85	Turkeys, live	75	@ 1 25
Rice, rough	00	@ 0 00	do. dead, ℔ lb	00	@ 00
do., clean, ℔ lb.	4	@ 4½	Salt,		
Hay, ℔ 100 lbs.			Alum ℔ bush.	00	@ 00
Eastern	0 00	@ 0 00

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1853.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe co., N. C
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

For Congress,

HON. WM. S. ASHE.

COUNTERFEIT FOUR DOLLAR BILLS.—Counterfeit four dollar notes are in circulation, of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, *old plate*.

Receive none of these which upon being cut in half will not cut the engravers names.

The general appearance and engraving of the counterfeits is much coarser than that of the genuine, but the above is the most certain test. It is supposed that a good many of these bills have recently been put in circulation.

Our Book Table.

We have received from Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton street, New York, The North British Review of May, 1853. Its leading political article is entitled "International Relations, and the Principles of our Foreign Policy," taking ground against the Manchester school of politicians, who measure every national movement by a merely commercial standard. There are ten other very able articles in this number. For one Review, $3; Blackwood and the four Reviews, $10.

Also, from Messrs. Lindsay & Blakiston, of Philadelphia, the Medical Examiner for June. A work of high reputation and value to the profession.—Three dollars a year.

The Difficulties on the New Mexican Frontier.

It would seem that the little flurry about the disputed territory is pretty nearly at rest for the present.—Gov. Trias, of Chihuahua, who was advancing with a Mexican force to prevent its occupation by the American forces, finding no such occupation has also retired, so that the matter now rests as it was before—simply a question to be settled by negotiation, as it probably will be. If this were the only point of contact or probable collision between the two republics, the danger of any outbreak of hostilities might be regarded as pretty much over; but, unfortunately, the present position of Mexico, combined with the known disposition and apparent intentions of her present Dictator, is such that nothing definite can be predicted with regard to it, and no conclusions formed upon the permanency of any friendly relations with her. There is not and there cannot be any knowing what a day or an hour may bring forth.

☞The Steamship El Dorado arrived at New York on the 8th inst., with San Francisco dates to the 7th. She brings $700,000. Her news is unimportant—The yield of gold continues as abundant as ever, and there is no indication of a falling off. A fire had occurred at San Francisco on the 4th ult., destroying the Rosettee House, and several adjoining buildings. Loss estimated at $124,000.

MRS. STOWE BEGINNING TO BE SUPERCEDED.—It seems that just about now the newest thing in the way of excitement in Europe is the spiritual rapping humbug, which walks quite ahead of the Uncle Tom fuss, and promises to make Mrs. Stowe obsolete and ruin her chance of being any longer a lioness; so that she will, after all, have to subside into the character and position of a quiet old tabby.

☞Queen Victoria is going to Ireland to visit the Dublin Exhibition in August.

The Crops.

Extract from a letter to the Editors, dated

"CARTHAGE, N. C, June 6, 1853.

"The Wheat crop of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus and Rowan promises to be pretty fair. It would have made your hearts glad to have seen the fields of waving grain in old Mecklenburg which were nearly "ready to the harvest." When the great Central Rail Road is finished, Flour and other valuable products of the West will be sent down to Wilmington in a perfect sluice.

The work on the Central Rail Road is being pushed ahead, and at many places the grading is completed and the timbers at their places."

RELATIONS BETWEEN MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.—The Washington Union considers the armed occupation of the Mesilla territory a violation of the rights of the United States and of every principle of international law. Yet it contends that it by no means follows that there must be war. Mexico may again pass the limits of all reasonable forbearance, but towards her the policy of the U. States is the policy of forbearance and of peace. The armed occupation of the territory, it is hoped, will be abandoned by Mexico after due reflection. The Union, in conclusion, adds:

"While, therefore, we do not look for war with Mexico, it is yet proper to say that we by no means regard the seizure of the Mesilla valley by Trias as an admissable proceeding. We do not perceive how either the people or the government of the United States can submit to it as a permanent disposition of that territory. It is true that the question has been complicated by the errors of the late administration. But, be this as it may be, we entertain no doubt, from all that has been announced of the foreign policy of this administration, that all suitable measures have already been taken, and will in future be taken, to place the whole question, both before the Mexican authorities and the people of the United States, in its proper position."

IMPORTANT TO CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICERS.—The new collector of customs of Philadelphia, having made nearly all his appointments, has issued a circular to the successful applicants, laying down the following rules for their guidance:

"All offices in this country being created for the public good, and not for the pleasure, convenience or benefit of the officer, it is expected that all who are employed in the collection of the revenue, will perform their duty promptly, cheerfully and faithfully; and will entirely abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors while in the public service. It is also expected that they will extend to every one who may have any official business with them, the greatest facilities and accommodation, allowed by law or the rules of office. No officer of the customs can, with propriety, receive any gift, present or compensation from any person transacting business with the Custom House."

Any violation of these rules is to be immediately reported to the Surveyor or Collector.

SOME COUNTRY.—The editor of the New York National Democrat thus speculates: "In a hundred years, we shall have two hundred and thirty-two millions; and in a hundred and fifty years, or in the year 2000, we shall have over seven hundred millions! * * Our soil produced last year over a hundred and fifty millions of bushels of breadstuffs, to say nothing about the rice and fruit crops. And yet we have a hundred and ninety millions of acres, more than five times the whole territory of England and Wales, which the spade and plough never touched.

The Hon. Dan'l. M. Barringer, our Minister in Spain left Madrid on the 11th of May, with his wife and family, for the purpose of making a short journey into Andalusia previous to his retirement from the Spanish peninsula. After visiting Cordova, Sevilla, and Cadiz, he is to return to Madrid, where he will remain until the arrival of Mr. Soule, who is expected to reach there in the month of July.

The Monk, LEAHEY, convicted of murder in Wisconsin, has been sentenced to the Penitentiary for life.

Dr. Patterson has been appointed Director of the Mint in Philadelphia, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Pettit.

Fanny Fern delicately styles a certain complaint from which children suffer in cherry time "*a pain under the apron.*"

From the Richmond Mail.

The Russian Empire.

More than ordinary attention has been lately drawn to this empire by a supposed indication in the Washington Union of the policy of Gen. Pierce's administration in regard to it, and by the recent unfriendly demonstration of Russia to Turkey. It would be by no means wonderful if both England and France should now think it high time to proclaim to the advancing wave of Northern aggression, "Thus far shalt thou come, and no farther"—Russia is, indeed, a country whose extraordinary character, history and resources may well quicken with alarm the pulse of civilized Europe, and keep alive in nervous minds the recollection of those great invasions which, sweeping from the North, ended in the overthrow of the Roman empire. From the days of Peter the Great to the present moment, ambition and an insatiable thirst for territorial aggrandizement have been the unceasing characteristics of the great Northern Power. That remarkable man seems to have stamped the impress of his own daring, energetic and aspiring mind, upon the country which his towering genius and resolute will converted within the short period of thirty-six years, from a swamp to a fertile land; from the reign of barbarism to the supremacy of law; from poverty and wretchedness to boundless wealth and magnificence, from a political chaos to an order and system as absolute and pervading, yet as harmonious and unbroken, as the immutable laws which govern the movements of the planets around their central orb. Peter the Great still lives in the policy of Russia, in the farsightedness, the intelligence, the iron will, and the unscrupulous ambition which have governed Russian counsels for a hundred and fifty years, and while they have sometimes suffered losses in he field, have grown stronger with every defeat; which have enlarged their territory without weakening the influence of the central power; and which hold a geographical position whence armies can sweep down upon the fertile plains of Europe, like a thundering avalanche, and then, returning if necessary to their Northern caverns, bid defiance to all efforts at retaliation.

Let the reader look at Russia upon the map—let him examine her history and glance at her resources and then say if she be deserving the ridicule which, with bold lips and trembling hearts, the English press sometimes casts at her head. We look at Russia, and what do we see? A government which, while it enforces upon every subject the unquestioning faith and obedience of a child, teaches him to love and reverence the sovereign as his father: an empire whose territories, stretching almost from the arctic ice to the equator's fire, cover one seventh of the earth's surface: whose agricultural and mineral resources, including mines of gold and silver, are of the most diversified and inexhaustible character; a standing army which, even upon the peace establishment is computed at 720.000 men, and the means of increasing which can never fail in a hardy population of nearly sixty millions, whose Cossack and Tartar hordes one blast of the bugle would summons to the field, and cause every plain of Europe to tremble beneath the fierce tread of their barbarian horsemen! Such is Russia! Certainly it is a power which cannot be disparaged without insulting the common sense of the world.

And yet this magnificent empire is prevented by one obstacle from fulfilling her "manifest destiny"—from availing herself of the full influence of her great resources, and from acquiring that commanding ascendency in the scale of empires to which she is entitled by her immutable elements of greatness. She suffers under the paralyzing want of an adequate outlet to the sea, every channel she has to the outer world, the Baltic included, being yearly closed for months by the severity of the Winter. Hence the steady gaze which Russia, from the time of Peter, has ever fixed upon the Hellespont, her straight path to the Mediterranean, and thence to the Atlantic. But at that gate stands Turkey, keeping watch and ward for her own salvation and for the security of that Mediterranean, where the flag of Russia will float in masterly when the Castles of the Dardanelles are silenced.

A few years ago an eminent Scotch writer, discussing the character of Russia and the direction of Russian conquest, maintained that Europe was in no danger from the ravenous ambition of the Northern Bear, and triumphantly exclaimed, "Prussia and Austria are the political 'Pillars of Hercules,' which no invader can pass!" Where now are those "Pillars of Hercules?" Austria has placed herself irrevocably within the power of the Czar. Indecision and imbecility have marked the career of Prussia. And now the Czar, throwing wide the gate of Europe to his armies, stretches forth his sinewy hand to grasp the keys of the ocean, and make himself at once monarch of the sea and the shore. Sooner or later, Russia will achieve that object, for it is necessary to her full development, and she has the power and the perseverance to accomplish a design of such vital interest to her welfare.

This great empire, so dreaded and hated by France and Great Britain, has ever treated with the most uniform and delicate respect and courtesy, the character, the institutions, and the flag of the United States. No assumption of political or individual superiority; no libellous assaults upon our country and our countrymen; no malignant Stowe demonstrations; no insidious assaults upon our Union and government have embittered our relations with the wise, dignified, and potent empire of the North. Let us cherish the most cordial relations of amity and good will with this faithful, great and friendly power.

Three o'clock on Saturday.

We have often been puzzled to know why it is, that people in other nations can earn their subsistence with half their minds, whilst we seem obliged to throw our whole souls into the business. We should also like to understand, why, in these days, when steam does most of the hardest work, we should have to toil as many hours every day as our forefathers did, whose acquaintance with steam was derived chiefly from a slumberous observation of the tea kettle. For a century, ingenious men have been contriving labor saving machines; but whose labor has been saved thereby? It used to take the farmer half the Winter to thresh out his grain; he does it now in one day: but he is as busy as ever.

What is the use of having the patent office packed with models, and of having labor-saving machines in every shop and house and barn and shed, if, after all, most of us are obliged to work as hard and as long as people did in the good old stupid days before the revolution. None, that we can see. But it seems the good time is coming at last. On a large number of wholesale stores, down town, may now be seen a notice to the following effect: "This store will be closed hereafter at three o'clock on Saturday." Three hours are thus clipped from the end of the week—precious hours to those who know how to use them. But why at the end of the week. Would it not be better to let out store at three o'clock on Wednesdays, as schools were formerly, and give the clerks a breathing time at the half way house between Sunday and Sunday. But Saturday is good, though Wednesday might be better; and we congratulate the mercantile community upon this rescue of one hundred and fifty six hours per annum, from the soul-oblivion of business. We trust the fashion will take. We hope the time is not far distant when one afternoon in every week will be a universal holiday. We shall then believe there is something in the patent office, notwithstanding present appearances are against it.

Home Journal.

OLE BULL'S COLONY.—Great preparations are making at Oleona, Pennsylvania, by Ole Bull personally and his followers, to celebrate the coming 4th of July on a magnificent scale. On that occasion he expects a large number of his musical brethren to assist in the ceremony. He is fitting up a grand concert-room, 100 feet in length, and 30 feet wide, which will be one of the upper rooms of his own dwelling.

His colony seems to be progressing very rapidly for a new country. Ole Bull is certainly an extraordinary man. You can see him up at daylight in the morning, mounted on his Norwegian horse, riding around examining his lands. After his breakfast you will find him assisting the mechanics in their operations, raising buildings, &c. After dinner he may be found working on the roads with quite a number of hands.

When he executes a deed for land to his countrymen, he inserts a clause depriving them of the privilege of selling liquors, except as medicine.

N. Y. Tribune.

The latest case of absence of mind is related of the foreman of a grand jury in Missouri. After administering the oath to a beautiful woman, instead of handing the Bible, presented his face and said, "Now kiss the book, madam."

The Philadelphia [illegible] learn from the United States Mint [illegible] deposit there during the month of May, [illegible] about $4,400,000, and the full return will probably bring the aggregate nearly up to the deposits of last month, which were $4,766,000. The following is a comparative statement of the deposites at the mint for the first five months in 1851–'52 and '53:

	1851.	1852.	1853.
January.....	$5,071,669	$4,161,688	$4,962,097
February....	3,064,970	3,050,222	3,545,523
March.....	2,880,271	3,892,156	7,533,752
April.....	2,878,253	3,091,037	4,766,000
May.....	3,269,491	4,335,578	4,400,000 (about)
	$17,104,754	$18,490,681	$22,210,372

It will be observed that the deposits of every month this year exceed those of the same month of last year, while the aggregate excess is nearly seven millions. The entire deposits last year were about $15,000.000. At the ratio of the first five months, the eneire deposits of this year will be about $61,-000,000; showing a very large increase in the productiveness of our California possessions.

The shipments of specie to foreign countries during the month of May have been $2.204.545 The entire shipments of specie to foreign countries since the 1st of January, amount to $6.294.532, against $9.511.570 to the same time last year. Our receipts, therefore, from California, since January 1st, exceed our exports to Europe by about nineteen million of dollars. The decline in our receipts of gold, as compared with last year, cannot but be productive of most favorable results upon the business interests of the country. And while we are receiving at the rate of five millions a month from California, no alarm need be felt at an export of a million and a quarter a month to Europe. Our gold has become an article of merchandize, as much as our cotton and our grain, and it would be neither wise nor beneficial to retain it in the country.

The September Massacres of the French Revolution of 1792.

At two in the morning of 2d September, the city drums were beat ostensibly for the march of the Parisian battalions to reinforce the armies of the frontier. It was the concerted signal of massacre; and the chosen assassins, liberally supplied with money and spirits, harangued by Robespierre, Billaud Varennes, and Collot d'Herbois, were speedily ready for every atrocity. The Abbaye was the prison first attacked; the victims, seized separately, were dragged before an inexorable tribunal, and turned out amongst the murderers in the court, through whose repeated blows they were compelled to run the gauntlet till they expired—while the multitude, among whom were a vast number of women, danced like cannibals round their mangled corpse. Similar massacres took place in all the other prisons; in that of the Carmes, the venerable Archbishop of Aries was slaughtered, with more than two hundred clergy. The Princess de Lambelle, who was a prisoner in La Petite Force, was torn to pieces, and her head, with the fragments of her body, paraded before the window of the Duke of Orleans, who rose from dinner to enjoy the ghastly spectacle. Above five thousand persons perished in the various prisons during this dreadful scene of carnage, which continued uninterrupted from the 2d to the 6th of September. Even the felons in the Bicetre, whose offences had no political character, were massacred in the indiscriminate thirst for blood, which only ceased when no more victims could be found. The confiscation of the whole effects of the slaughtered captives, and of the property of the emigrants, which was sold at the same time, became the source of immense wealth to the municipality; but no account could ever be obtained either of the amount or disposal of this enormous plunder. The jewel-office in the Tuilleries was also pillaged one night, and the costly ornaments of the crown disappeared for ever, but it was never known into whose hands most of the jewels fell.—*Alison.*

Wayfaring in East Florida.

A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser furnishes that paper with the following extracts from his diary made in the month of March last:

"First night out from Tampa, twenty-five miles, arrived at 7, found family all sitting by a log fire out in the yard: no fire place in the house; man did not rise to greet us, or even turn in his chair to see who we were; that was the 'nigger's' business; sat there till near nine waiting for supper, which was served out on the porch. Venison fried with pork, sweet potatoes, corn bread, and arrowroot—no tea. No doors to the chamber, and only a broken shutter to the window; put up bed quilts; air came in freely between the logs.

"2d day—Arrived late and very hungry at dining place; could get only very salt and hard bacon, sweet potatoes, and corn bread—nothing else; had no tea there. Was induced, by a promise of some black tea, to take a buggy and go on five miles further for the night. Miserable place; water for the tea was boiled in the frying-pan after the ham had been dished up; no milk to disguise it; brown sugar only made it worse. For supper, hard dried beef fried, half coocked rice, heavy hot cakes, and corn bread. Breakfast, same; declined any more tea; took muddy coffee without milk. Lay that night upon outside of bed in kitchen, beside a snoring Dutchman and his wife, and doctor sat up there nearly all night watching sick grandmother in next room—all three smoking vile tobacco in pipes most of the time. Great draft over the bed, caused by blazing logs in chimney.

"3d day—Engaged horse and cart to go on 20 miles; tremendously rough ride over palmetto roots—great appetite, but could get no dinner at the halfway house, said they could fry us some bacon but had no potatoes, no bread: got some water and whiskey, with a bit of sassafras root to chew upon along the road. Reached the station for the mail wagon about sundown—supper, the old story, bacon, corn bread and sweet potatoes—cold. Had some tea made of sassafras—was so indiscreet as to glance into the kitchen just before supper and saw water boiling in the frying-pan; found one spoonful of the tea, 'a dose for an adult.' Slept in room with all the family. Had bed to myself in the corner; same evening, Dutchman slept in the other, four children in one bed between us; man and wife with nursing child on the floor; no doors to the house; filling between the logs nearly gone; large hole in the roof over children's bed; asked man why he did not mend it; said he didn't know why—woman said that when it rained they moved children's bed to a dry spot.

"4th day—Took mail wagon after breakfast—had the luck to meet three judges at dining place on their way to Tampa—good dinner had been provided for them. Being the only passenger, persuaded driver to remain over till next morning to give me a chance to eat some venison and finish cold chicken. No door to room, no filling between logs at one side; night breeze very fresh. Driver got up at one o'clock, lighted his pipe and was going back to bed to smoke; remonstrated with him; he said it was a free country and he would do as he pleased; told him the country meant out of doors, &c.; finally he went out on the porch 'accoutred as he was,' and took a long smoke—said on entering tha' he was 'nicely cooled off' and had 'had a good scratch.' Between coughing and driver's swearing got no sleep that night."

So the diary goes on, with nothing satisfactory until the writer reaches St. Augustine, where "the comforts of civilization" have for him a blessed significance.

OFFICIAL!—The following is a literal copy of a "beggar's petition," which has lately been circulated by a lad with particularly red hair and sandy complexion:—

"This is to certify that the bearer, Antonio Patrico O'Flahertyo, is a native of Italy, and belongs to some of those unfortunate families who were thrown from the crater of Mount Vesurius in the eruption of 1807; and in descending the sides of the rugged mountain, with masses of stone, lava, &c., was cruelly separated from his fond parents, his tender sisters, and loving brothers. Thus he was thrown upon the world at an early age, an orphan without friends; but, by the aid of philanthropic Italians, he was enabled to procure a license, and a stock of penny papers, which he for months continued to sell at the various railroad stations in and about Naples; by untiring industry and strict economy, he was enabled to reach this country, through which he now wanders in hopes of meeting his long lost separated family, who, as the wind was blowing strong from the East, at the time of the eruption, he doubts not exist somewhere among us.

I commend this young cinder to the tender mercies of the benevolent, knowing, as I do, that he is honest, and his story (which he cannot speak in English) is a true one.

(Signed) HUMDRUM HOPKINS,
Capt. of ship Titus A. Peep.
Julius Cæsar, Jr., Charge d'Affaires at Naples."

[illegible] Virginia [illegible] the Ohio and the Tennessee [illegible] Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago and St. Louis, and on the other hand by the Virginia and Tennessee railroad and its connections towards Knoxville, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, and the whole Southwest. Already its complete roads measures six hundred miles more.

North Carolina, too, is pressing on towards the West; and farming connections with the great lines of Virginia by the Roanoke Valley Railroad, and with those of South Carolina by the Central Railroad, uniting with the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad near the State line; and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad opens to its chief port the riches that erstwhile have raised Charleston to its lofty position. The completed lines in this State measure two hundred and eighty miles, and those progressing to some five hundred miles additional.

In South Carolina and Georgia, from Charleston towards Mobile and New Orleans, and towards Nashville and Memphis, the lines within this State are complete. In the Northern part of this State but few places are wanting in railroad accommodation. Soon she will scale the Blue Ridge. Georgia has two lines crossing the State and uniting with the roads of Tennessee and Alabama, and two others are in progress the one from Savannah to Albany on the Flint river, and the other from Brunswick to Tallahassee and several points in the Southwest portion of the State.

The Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, in Florida, is a grand conception, and will form the highway of a commerce now endangered by the treacherous shoals and rocks of her Southern point. Other railroads will seek her barbors, from Montgomery, from Ogle thorpe and other points north of her Western territorial extension.

From the U. S. Economist.

Living in Clover.

In our Number for May 7, 30 days since, we wrote an article with this heading. The following announcement has been made this week in the daily papers:

There was a failure on Saturday last at Philadelphia of a firm engaged largely in the shipment of Clover Seed. The amount involved is variously estimated at $200,000 to $500,000. The Philadelphia Ledger states that—

"The parties in the combination, it is said, have shipped from 15,000 to 20,000 bushels of seed. The movement aimed to controle the market, and when nearly all the seed within reach was supposed to be in the hands of parties concerned in the speculation, the high prices at which the article had been placed steadily drew on the market additional lots of one, two, and three hundred bushels. The amount was more than the parties could carry or desired to carry, and of course the price of seed began to fall, and from eight dollars per bushel has fallen to about four and a half. The action, of which we have the reported end, has been feared for a week or two past, and during that time has been the subject of free conversation among our merchants."

This whole affair grew out of want of information in relation to stocks and supplies. It is another instance of the misfortunes which attend wilful disregard of information, which may in the present state of affairs be had so cheaply. It requires a few such operations always to knock the conceit out of most young men, and it is only then that they are prepared to be prosperous. We have one or two other speculations that will prove instructive.

From the New Orleans Crescent.

The Pattern Wife.

BY DAISY.

"A creature easily passed by:
Not lovely to the stranger's eye."

Winnie Winlove is not a beauty, but she has a sensible, loveable face, which is not only good looking, but looks good, and then her dress is always so neat, her smiles so bright, and her voice so sweet that though she would attract no attention at a theatre or ball, she is the nearest ornamented of a husband's home.

She is never "caught," call when you will; for her house, like herself, is the pink of neatness—not that stiff, uncomfortable sort, which makes one dread to use the polished furniture; but an easy, all pervading order, which seems so natural one scarcely wonders at it. If in accomplishing this her servants give her unusual trouble, "she does not fight her battles o'er again," for the entertainment of her husband or visitors. She is not, in the usual sense of the term accomplished—does not perform brilliant fantasies upon the piano forte, or sing incomprehensible Italian bravuras; but she plays a sensible accompaniament of dance, correctly, with taste, and in perfect time, sings an English ballad with feeling and expression, and does either, when requested, without putting on airs or requiring the stimulus of a large audience. She has actualy been known to play and sing for more than an hour with no listeners but her husband and family! She does not dance, but as her husband does and likes to, she willingly attends balls and dancing parties, where her observing mind, keen appreciation of the ludicrous and genial good humor, find no lack of entertainment. She does not speak, "all the modern languages," but her English is well worth listening to.

She is not, strictly speaking, pious, (were this a fancy sketch, she would be, but as it is a portrait, the truth must be told;) but she has a heartfelt love of the good, the true and the beautiful and does the duty which lies nearest her to the best of her ability.—Cheerfulness is her chief characteristic; and promoting the happiness of her husband and family the business of her life. In matters of importance, if she and her husband differ in opinion she states her's calmly, and listens to his reasoning with a mind open to conviction; but in trifles, his wish is her will.

Is she ready for visiting or shipping, and he thinks it looks like rain, she lays off her bonnet and stays at home. Is she somewhat tired and indisposed for exertion, and he requests her to go out, she complies.—Has she a new dress or cap to which he objects, it disappears.

She never wants to read when he wants her to talk, nor to talk when he wants to read; never complains of her nerves; never replies when he hints that breakfast is a little late; never objects to his smooking; never teazes him to give her new furniture, dresses, &c., knowing that when he can afford them, he will do so without being asked. She never looks grum, or calls him "my dear," in that carefully softened but portentous tone, which strikes terror to the heart of the henpecked husband, if he brings an unexpected visitor to dinner; never asks what kept him when he comes home late; and, climax of wifely amiability, never objects to his *kissing all the young ladies who visit them!*

Her health never compels her to leave him four or five months every summer to the house-keeping of servants, and the ennui of loneliness; or, worse still, the discomforts of boarding, and the society of his bachelor friends.

Her children—of course she has plenty—are never tormented about keeping clean and taking care of their clothes, and nor screamed over and petted when they happen to fall; nor paraded for exhibition when they get new garments, nor scolded or neglected at any time. They are well governed, well bred, active, healthy and happy.

Her faults, of course she has some, are mostly those that lean to virtue's side, and are, in her husband's estimation, amply counterbalanced by the anthithetical virtues of being fond, yet reasonable; clear-sighted yet confiding, wise, yet womanly.

"Inspectors of customs!" said Mrs. Partington, energetically as she laid down the paper chronicling some new appointment. Here was a new idea that broke upon her mind like a ray of sunshine through a corn barn. "Inspectors of customs!" and she looked up at the rigid profile of the old corporal, as if she would ask what he had to say about it, but that warrior had hung there too long to be now disturbed by trifles, and he took no notice of her. "Inspectors of customs," continued she, as she turned her attention to the old black teapot and then turned out the tea which celestial beverage gurgled through the spout in harmony with her reflections, not too strong: "that's a new idea to me. But thank providence I haint got no customs that I hadn't as lieves they'd inspect as not; only I'd a little rather they wouldn't. I wish every body could say so, but I'm afeard there are many customs that wont bear looking into. Well, let every tub stand on its own bottom, I say—I wont cast no speciousness on no body. But I dont see what they wanted to appint any more for and be to so much suspense when every place has so many in it that will inspect customs for nothing. If they only make my next door neighbor, Miss Juniper, now, an inspector of customs, they wouldn't need another for a long ways, that's mortally sartin." She stirred her sweetening as she ruminated, pensively, and the helped himself, unheeded, to the last pancake that there was in the dish.

From the Boston Post.

Love what it is and what it is not.

[illegible] spirit in it [illegible] the solemn and [illegible] in America. For the first time I gained the true idea of the dance—a musical, joyous, child-like expression of good spirits.

"What! you dance not!" said a young lady to me, whom I knew well, in English, as I stood watching the merry groups.

"No, I never dance."

"Perhaps you are from the *Pietisten*, who think it wrong to dance?"

"Oh no, I like to see it very much."

"Are your country people so strict as the English in dancing and Sabbath-keeping?"

I told her I thought they were in the last, but that a great many good people approved of dancing. Still we did not have *that* dance among us.

"*So!*" said she. "That is one of our prettiest dances—a Hungarian dance. See, the gentlemen *pfeift*—what call you it? whitles!"

A Hungarian was at the piano, and commenced a running accompaniament by whistling the air, which had a very enlivening effect.

"They say your people never play; they work always!" said she again.

"Yes; it is too true," I answered; "we make our play work."

"But we poor Germans have nothing else than play to do," said she with a half-sigh. "How should I like to see America! The Nature must be grand there. But then you Americans are so *practisch*," (practical)

I said I did not think we all were; and asked her if she had read the volume of Poems, (Holmes' Poems) which I had lent her.

"Oh yes!" said she, "I am so much obliged!—There is no other poetry like it. It is utterly characteristic—so fresh and original—and how simple! remember you that of the old man?"

"And the mossy marble rest
On the lips he once has pressed
In their bloom?"

"But then so practical! No German young gentleman would so write to his bride, as that one who speaks of his dollars and shillings; and his presents, which he shall not again have!"

I could not restrain a good laugh. The poem was one of Holmes'—

"Of my cooings and my billings
I do not now complain;
But the dollars and the shillings
They will never come again!"

I was obliged to explain to her, that to us Americans, that was the very joke.

"*Ach Gott*, I see! You are a strange people!" and she took my arm into another room.

"Is it true," she asked, as we sat down together, "that your ladies in America sit still in the houses, and read, and cause the husbands and the servants to work everything?"

"Oh no!" I answered, and then tried to explain to her the position of woman in American society.

"So! It is very different here. You see that lady across the room, very stout, with ear rings and light hair, that is the Frau Professor and Gerheimrath S——; but she goes down every morning and cooks in the kitchen till eleven hour. I myself divide my housekolding with my sister; and since six months, I have kept the accounts, and go to the markets, and look the cooking every day over, and brush the rooms and clarify the dishes. The next six months will my sister take; and, oh! will I not be glad!"—*Brace's Home Life in Germany.*

THE COMMERCE WITH PARAGUAY.—The Alexandria Gazette promises soon to publish a few articles descriptive of that almost unknown country. Besides the United States it appears that Great Britain, France and Sardinia have formed treaties admitting them to trade on like conditions, in a mart which has been sealed from the world for more than thirty years under the despotism of Dr. Francia, the most perfect of which history affords any knowledge. He allowed no human being to enter his *republic*, on any pretext, and outsiders who by any chance got in were not permitted to return. The Gazette remarks that

"More than a million of people, scattered over a country larger than New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia together, and which produces in the greater part, if not throughout its whole extent, the richest articles of commerce—tobacco, rice, cotton, indigo, &c., must prove, if not immediately, certainly in a very short time, a most valuable addition to the business of the commercial states, and especially to the United States. It is a country not adapted to the production of wheat, and must always rely on a foreign supply of breadstuffs, except Indian corn, which it produces very well. It has no manufactories, and must supply itself, also, from abroad with most of the articles of that class which its new wants and its vast resources will at the same time demand and enable it so easily to pay for. This new treaty with another of the South American nations, concluded by Mr. Pendleton, justly entitles that gentleman to great credit for his exertions and abilities. All accounts speak in the highest terms of his devotion to the interests of his country. He is still engaged assiduously in farther diplomatic matters, which we doubt not, will, also, be successfully terminated."

QUEEN VICTORIA.—The London correspondent of the New York Sunday Times thus describes Queen Victoria, who has just celebrated her thirty-fourth birth day:

"She fully looks her age. The family tendency to stoutness has recently developed itself in her, and she is getting vulgarly fat. The fact is she takes little exercise, has a mind not easily troubled by trifles, and has a great appetite. Her food is of the plainest, but she eats heartily, and bottled stout is her "favorite vanity."

"A Lass I am no more," as the girl said when she got married.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

June 9—Steamer Spray, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

10—Steamer Henrietta, Rothwell, from Kelly's Cove, to Wessel & Eilers.

10—Schr. Alaric, Rogers, from New York, to Miles Costin; with mdze.

Brig A. H. Wass, Marshall, from Newport, R. I., to J. H. Flanner.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth; with one boat in tow.

Schr. Laura, Harker, fm Shallotte, to DeRosset & Brown: with naval stores.

11—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, fm Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Price, from Charleston, with 60 passengers.

CLEARED.

June 10—Schr. West Wind, Burnett, for N. York, by Rankin & Martin; with 183 bbls. spirits turpentine, and 1,847 do. rosin.

Schr. Wm. H. Smith, Wyatt, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Chas. H. Rogers, Steelman, for Philadelphia, by G. Harriss: with 126,000 feet lumber.

11—Brig Delmont Locke, Park, for Matanzas, by Kidder & Martin; with 127,000 feet lumber.

Steamer Spray, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston, with 33 passengers.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 9.—Bacon 9@10c; Beeswax 24@25; Rio Coffee 11@11½. Laguyra 11½. St. Domingo 9@10; Cotton—strictly prime 10½@10¾. prime 10@10½, Fair 9¾@10c; Feathers 35@37c; Flour—Superfine $4 70@$4 75, Fine $4 50, Scratched $4 25; Grain—Corn 00@65. Wheat 75@80, Oats 40@42½, Peas. 80@90, Rye 65@70c.; Molasses—Cuba 24@25. New Orleans 37½@40; Salt—Liverpool sack $1 50@$1 60, Alum, ₱ bushel. 30@32c.; Apple Brandy 45@50c.; N. Carolina Whiskey 30@32c.; Tallow 7@8c; Wool 23@24c ₱ lb.

Cotton sold this morning at the highest figures. Very little offering. Flour—Receipts since Monday have fallen off considerably. Prices unchanged. Corn sells quick at 65 cts. ₱ bushel.—*Observer.*

NEW YORK, June 8.—(For three previous days.)—NAVAL STORES—The stock of Turpentine on hand is now about 4,000 bbls. against 20,000 bbls. at this time last year—no *new crop* has yet been received, but there is some on the way—we quote North County $4 50 ₱ 280 lbs. against $3 50 at the same time last year. Spirits Turpentine has been sold to the extent of 5,600 bbls. at 42@43 cents, cash, for wholesale parcels, and 44@45 for retail lots, the market having declined slightly. Stock on hand about 1200 bbls. Common Rosin continues in good demand, and Tar is without change. We note sales of 2200 bbls. Common Rosin, at $1 43@$1 45 for New-Berne, &c., and $1 54@$1 55 for Wilmington, delivered; 1030 White $2 12½@$4 ₱ 280 lbs.; and Tar in lots for consumption, $2 75@$2 87½ 87½ ₱ bbl.

Exports in May.	1853.	1852.
TURPENTINE.....bbls.	9,820	10,003
SPIRITS DO.....	1,046	573
ROSIN.....	24,804	32,286
TAR.....	1,364	2,893
Exports since 1st Jan.	**1853.**	**1852.**
TURPENTINE.....bbls.	5,315	6,133
SPIRITS DO.....	7,620	2,428
ROSIN.....	89,268	87,513
TAR.....	4,096	10,362

[illegible] Spirits [illegible] have changed hands at $3 87½@$4 ₱ 280 lbs.

Receipts [illegible] May 24.	1852.	1853.
[illegible]..... bbls.	6,125	10,023

CHERAW CHERRY ACADEMY,
MOORE COUNTY, N. C.

THE Trustees are happy to announce to the public that the first session of this institution will open on Monday, the 4th of July next, under the supervision of Mr. ARCHIBALD R. BLACK as Principal.

Mr. BLACK is a graduate of the University of North Carolina. His testimonials are of the highest character, and warrant the Trustees in giving assurance to all who may feel disposed to patronize the Institution, that they will have the advantages of systematic and thorough instruction.

The Academy is situated nine miles east of Carthage, near the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, in the midst of a very healthy, moral, and intelligent neighborhood; and it will therefore be free from many of the vitiating influences which so much endanger the health and morals of students in towns and villages.

In order that the benefits of the Institution may be within the reach of all, the following low rates of tuition, per session, payable in advance, have been adopted:

English, according to advancement....$8, $10 to $12 50
Latin, Greek, French, and higher branches of Mathematics.....15 00

Excellent board (rooms, lights, washing, and bedding included,) can be obtained in the vicinity at from $5 to $7 per month.

JOHN McDONALD,
DANIEL McKEITHEN,
A. R. KELLY,
NORM. McDONALD,
WM. H. HOGSHEAD,
DONALD McDONALD,
NORMAN FERGUSON,
Trustees.

June 3, '53—39-4t]

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will commence its second Session on the second Monday in July next. Every branch of female education is taught in the Institute, and the present number of Scholars warrants the belief that no School in our country furnishes greater facilities for imparting knowledge.

The expenses per annum will not exceed $124 for the most advanced literary course, and with the usual number of extras the necessary expense per year will not exceed $170.

Board per month in the Institute $9; good Board may be had in the private families of the village much cheaper.

Tuition for all English branches, per Session of 21 weeks, primary course $10; all branches in the 1st and 2d Classes $12; Junior and Senior Classes $15.

For particulars the public is referred to our Circulars, which can be had by addressing the Secretary or the Principal. H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
Clinton, May 20, 1853—39-tf] of Board of Trustees.

EVERITSVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE SUMMER SESSION of this School will commence on the second Monday in June, under the charge of the present able and efficient Principal, Mr. J. D. CAMPBELL. Board can be procured in the family of the Principal, and others in the villlage and vicinity.

J. C. SLOCUMB, Sec'y.
Everittsville, Wayne county, May 16, 1853 37-6t.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
BY R. W. CHADWICK